

TERRA COTTA

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION

REVISED EDITION

NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY
U.S.A.

721.9
N277a
1927
c.2

Roy W. Wakeling.





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· STANDARD · CONSTRUCTION

REVISED EDITION

NATIONAL
TERRA COTTA SOCIETY

19 WEST 44th STREET U · S · A NEW YORK, N. Y.

1927

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Introduction

The present volume is a revision of Architectural Terra Cotta—Standard Construction, originally published in 1914.

Like the previous issue, this edition does not presume to suggest architectural design. It shows illustrative architectural forms of assumed proportions, and their proper constructional features. It shows the correct use of Terra Cotta. For a number of examples several good solutions of the structural problems are possible. Variations in size of similar sections sometimes necessitate radical changes in both jointing and construction.

The changes made in this revision are the result of a more extended experience in manufacturing and in modern building methods, and are based on a careful study of the behavior and weathering properties of exterior building materials.

The following are the most important of the structural principles upon which this revision has been developed:

Shelf Supports In concrete or steel frame buildings, the veneer or facing material should be fully and continuously supported, at each floor level on shelf supports, of adequate strength and stiffness, rigidly connected to the structural frame. Steel shelf angles or supports, in all cases, should be located in mortar joints. The strength of the Terra Cotta should not be unnecessarily reduced by cutting the webs to receive the steel.

Expansion Joints Proper provision should be made for expansion joints, at shelf supports, over column caps, etc., to prevent the development of disruptive stresses caused by deflection, wind pressure, temperature changes, settlement and like forces.

Terra Cotta on Concrete Frames The volume changes incident to the setting and hardening of concrete, and the variations in volume of concrete due to humidity and temperature conditions, require provisions to allow free movement of the supporting frame and make it undesirable to completely fill a facing applied to a concrete structure.

Protection against Corrosion Proper care should be exercised to prevent the corrosion of all steel supports, ties, etc. Where such protection cannot be permanently secured through encasement with mortar or concrete, or through the use of corrosion resistant metallic coatings, non-corrosive metals should be employed.

Free-standing Construction Exposed free-standing construction, subject to the absorption of water through mortar joints and liable to injury from subsequent freezing, or the expansion of improper filling material, should generally be left unfilled and should be ventilated by means of small, inconspicuously placed weep-holes (indicated by W. II. on the plates).

Flashing and Drips Properly constructed flashing should be provided to cover the top of large projecting horizontal courses, the backs and tops of parapet walls, wide-exposed sill courses, etc., and all projecting features should have drips.

Terra Cotta

A brief synopsis of the manufacture of Terra Cotta

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Drawings</i> | The architect's complete scale drawings and steel framing plans are furnished the manufacturer, who, following the design, makes scale shop drawings showing the jointing and construction, and full size details to the proper shrinkage dimensions. These drawings are submitted to the architect for approval before proceeding with the work. |
| <i>Models and Moulds</i> | Full size models to shrinkage scale are made of plaster for each different shape shown on the shop drawings. Over these models sectional moulds of plaster are cast, from which later the required number of pieces of Terra Cotta are produced. |
| <i>Decoration</i> | From the architect's drawings or sketches, in the style and period indicated, modelled ornament is applied in clay to the face of the plaster models. Photographs of the ornamental models are submitted to the architect for approval or he may personally examine these models at the factory—the soft clay permits of such corrections or improvements which may be desired. |
| <i>Clay</i> | The mixture of clays and fusible minerals used in forming the Terra Cotta is carefully selected and proportioned to give the desired degree of plasticity and a composition which, when fired at high temperatures, will produce a homogeneous body, amply strong to carry the required structural loads. |
| <i>Pressing</i> | The foregoing processes are preparatory to actual production, the first step of which is pressing. This is a manual operation and consists of pressing the plastic clay into the mould. The walls of the pieces should not be less than one inch thick, following the contour of the mould, and the partitions should be of such thickness and so spaced as to perform their proper functions with regard to form and structure. The pressed piece remains in the mould until the clay stiffens. It is then removed from the mould and is skillfully retouched. Then it is placed in driers, where the moisture is evaporated. |
| <i>Color</i> | From the drying process, the Terra Cotta passes into the spraying department where, by means of compressed air apparatus, the exposed surfaces are coated with the ceramic mixture which, during the firing process following, develops into the desired color or glaze.
These colors or glazes are prepared with scrupulous care, according to exact ceramic formulae. The variety of shades and textures which may be obtained opens up an unlimited field of permanent color design in architecture. |
| <i>Firing</i> | Following the coloring process, the Terra Cotta is fired in kilns where it is subjected to a temperature rising gradually to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit or more, depending upon the temperature of maturity of the clay and glaze. After proper firing, the kiln is allowed to cool slowly to normal temperature, an operation that causes a slow annealing of the Terra Cotta. |
| <i>Fitting</i> | Terra Cotta is usually fired in periodic muffle kilns. In recent years, the tunnel kiln has been developed for the firing of Terra Cotta. In the latter type of kiln the Terra Cotta is set or loaded on cars, which travel through a long heated tunnel. |
| <i>Shipping</i> | From the kiln, the Terra Cotta is removed to the fitting department, where it is laid out and marked to correspond with the piece numbers shown on the shop drawings. It is also marked to indicate the position it is to occupy in the building. Where required, the joints are squared, or cut to proper alignment and size, either by hand or grinding. Careful fitting is essential to assure satisfactory results in the erected Terra Cotta. |
| <i>Erection</i> | For rail transportation, Terra Cotta is usually shipped in bulk, securely packed in hay and braced to prevent shifting.
Upon arrival at the building site, the hay should be removed and the Terra Cotta placed in the order marked, in piles on wooden strips. |
| <i>Time</i> | For export by vessel, the Terra Cotta is usually packed in boxes or crates, according to the special conditions encountered. Another method that has been found to be economical and entirely satisfactory is to ship the Terra Cotta loose after it has been wrapped and tied in corrugated cardboard. |
| <i>Specification and Contract</i> | The appearance of erected Terra Cotta is greatly affected by inaccurate setting and defective pointing of the mortar joints. As the individual pieces of Terra Cotta have been carefully fitted and numbered to correspond with the erection drawings, the PIECES MUST BE ERECTED IN ACCORD WITH THE NUMBERS THEREON if satisfactory results are to be secured.
The Terra Cotta manufacturer will contract to submit shop drawings for approval within a fixed time after receipt of the architect's drawings and other required information. All shipping dates are computed from the date of receipt by the manufacturer of architect's approval of shop drawings and complete data on color and texture desired. Work cannot be definitely scheduled for production until all essential information is on hand. The process of manufacture may take from six to ten weeks, depending upon the size and architectural character of the order. |

Terra Cotta factories are conveniently located in the Eastern, Central and Western sections of the United States (see list in back of this volume). All of the Society's membership will be glad to have any architect or designer interested in the processes of manufacture of Terra Cotta visit their plants.

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<http://www.archive.org/details/architecturalter00nati>

ENTRANCE
WITH ENGAGED COLUMNS
WITH SEGMENTAL PEDIMENT
WITH EUSTACIATED ASHLAR

ENGAGED COLUMNS SHOULD BE JOINTED AT WALL
AT POINT OF ENGAGEMENT TO PREVENT INTERNAL
SHRINKAGE AND TO ALLOW ADJUSTMENT IN ALIGNMENT

PLAN
THIRD NECK OF COLUMN
LOOKING UP

ELEVATION

SCALE "ONE-HALF" INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

EUSTACIATION ON COLUMNS TENDS TO
CONCEAL HORIZONTAL JOINTS AND
PREVENTS OR LARGELY DEVIATES WITHOUT VERTICAL JOINTS

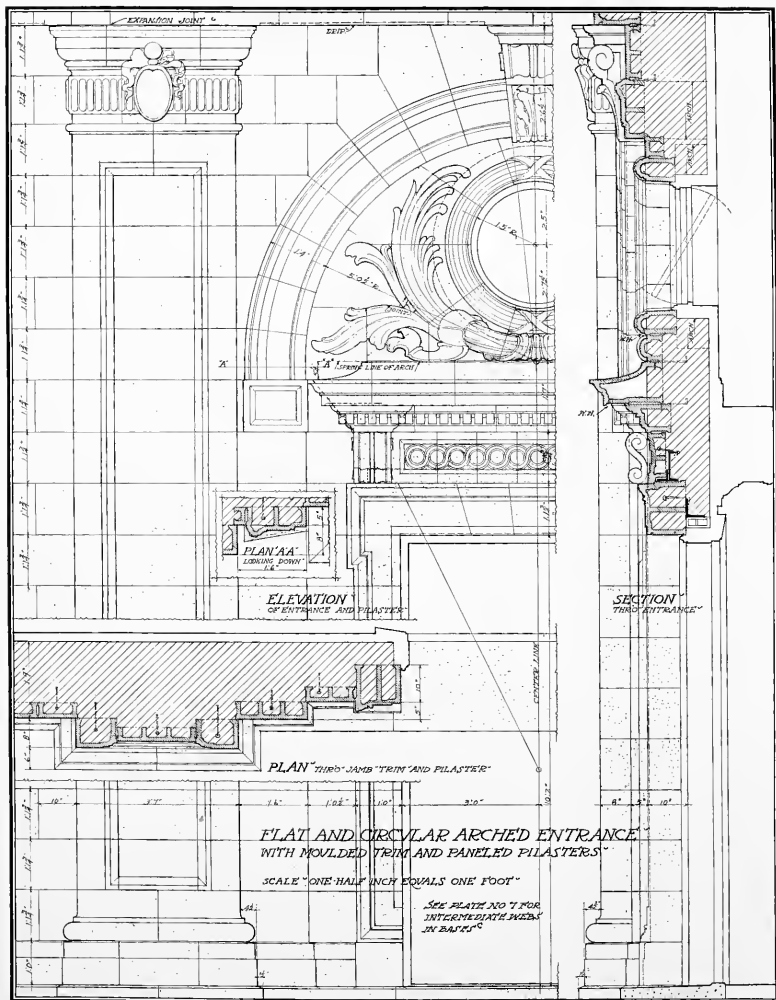
STRUCTURAL STEEL TO BE PROTECTED
FROM CORROSION BY PAINTING WITH
ZINC OIL OR PAINT

SECTION
ON CENTER LINE

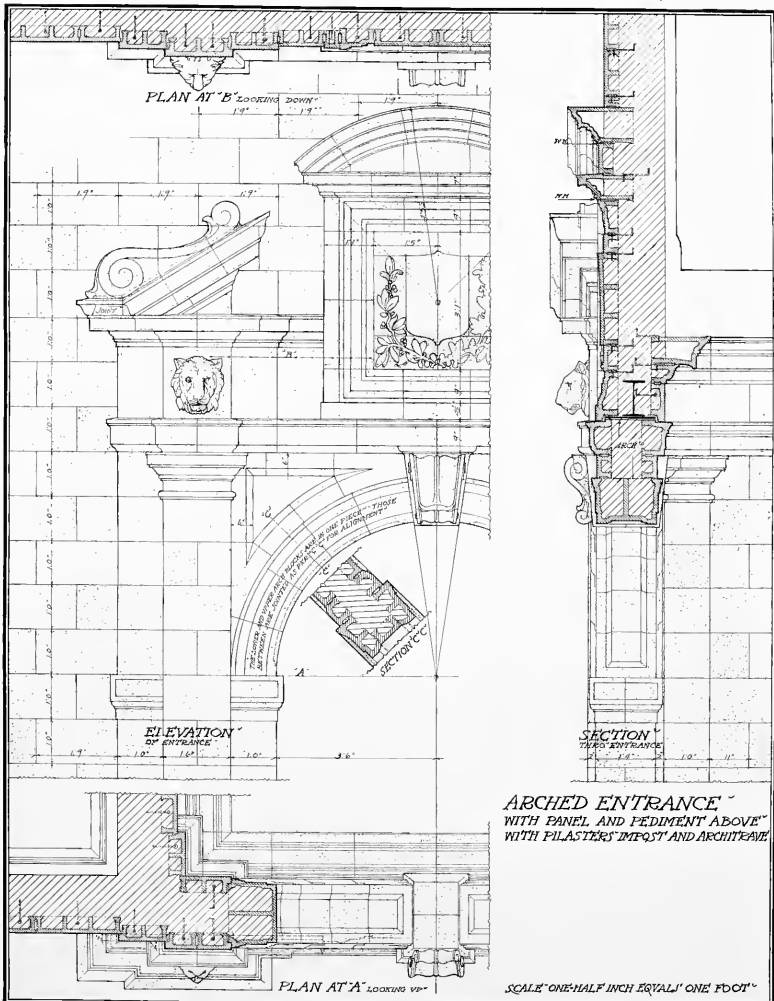
JOINTS SHOULD BE VERTICAL
TO ALLOW ADJUSTMENT
IN ALIGNMENT IN SETTING
SEE PLAN

SEE PLATE NO. 7 FOR
INTER-MEDIATE PARTS
IN DETAILS

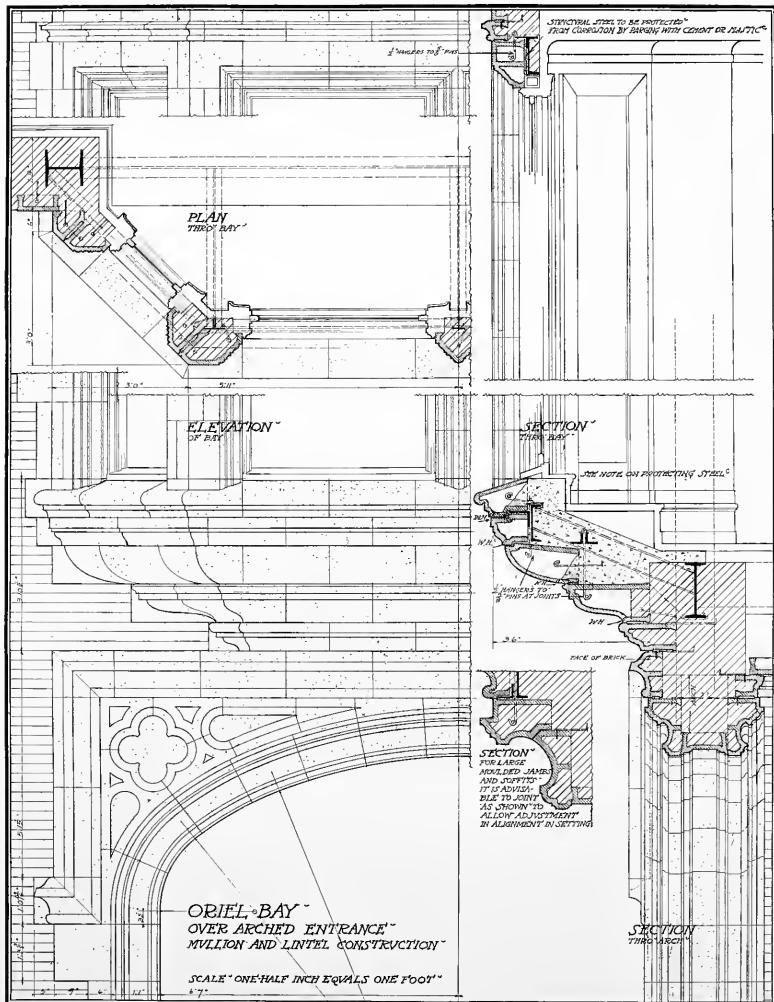
• • • • **TERRA COTTA • • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION • • • •**

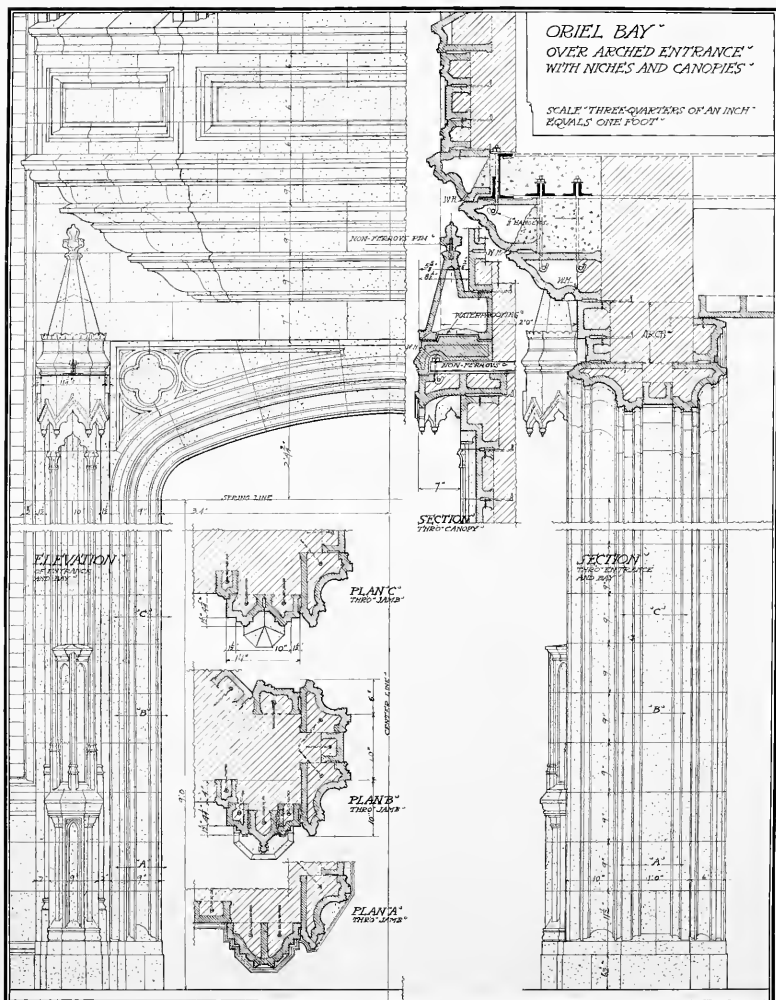


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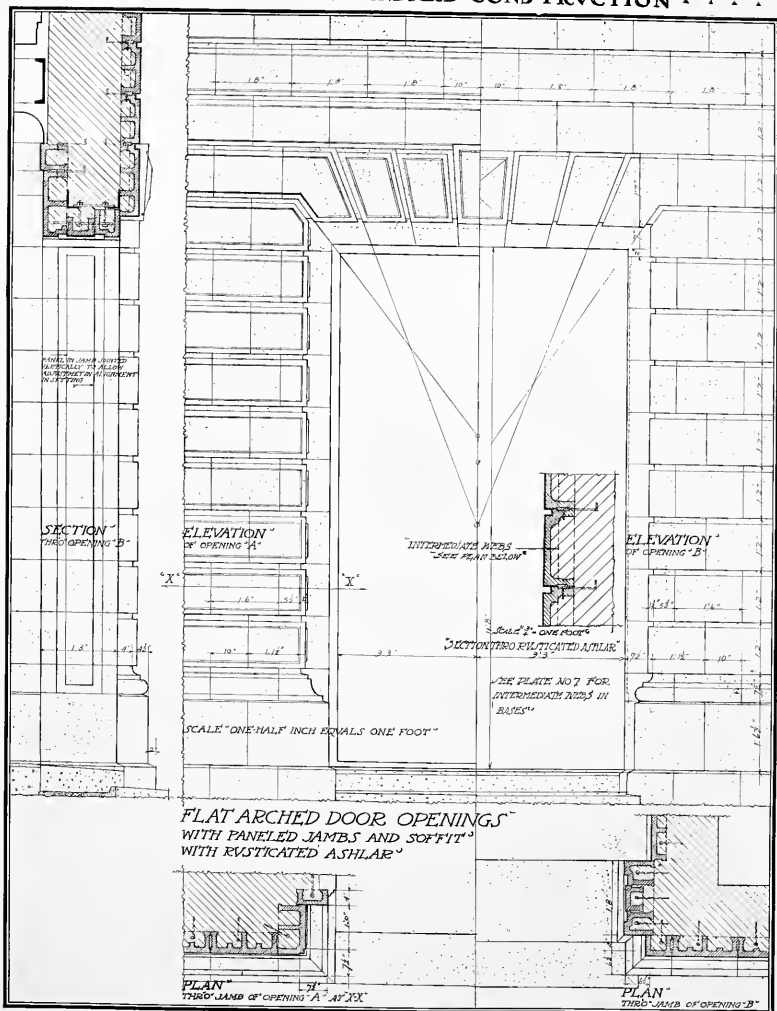


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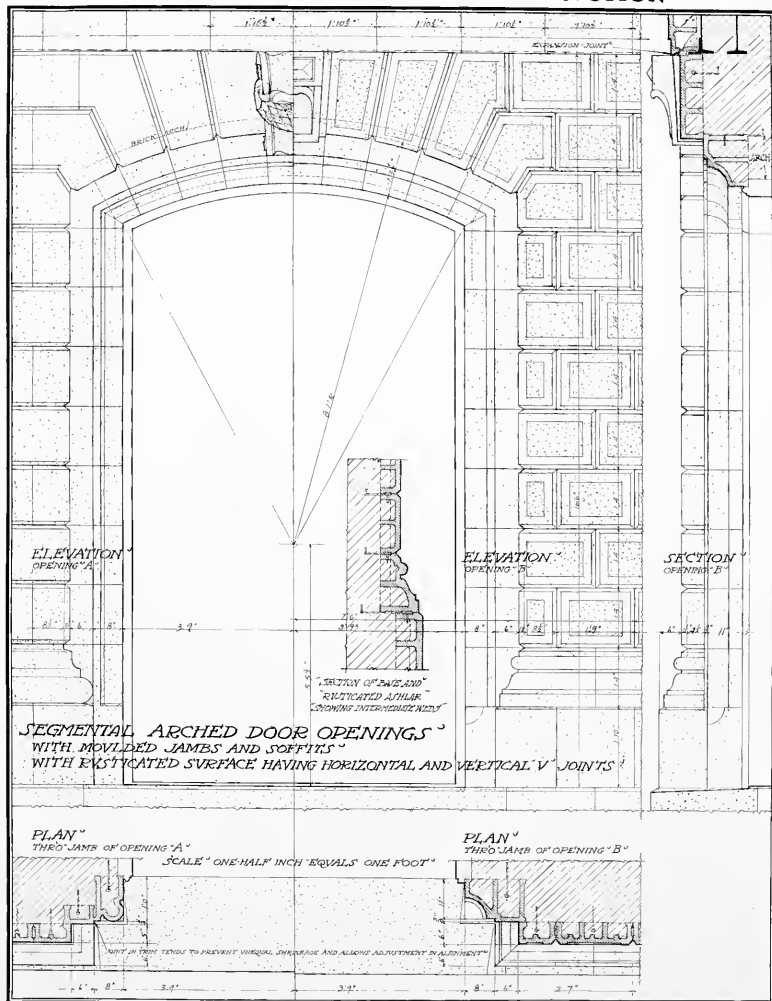




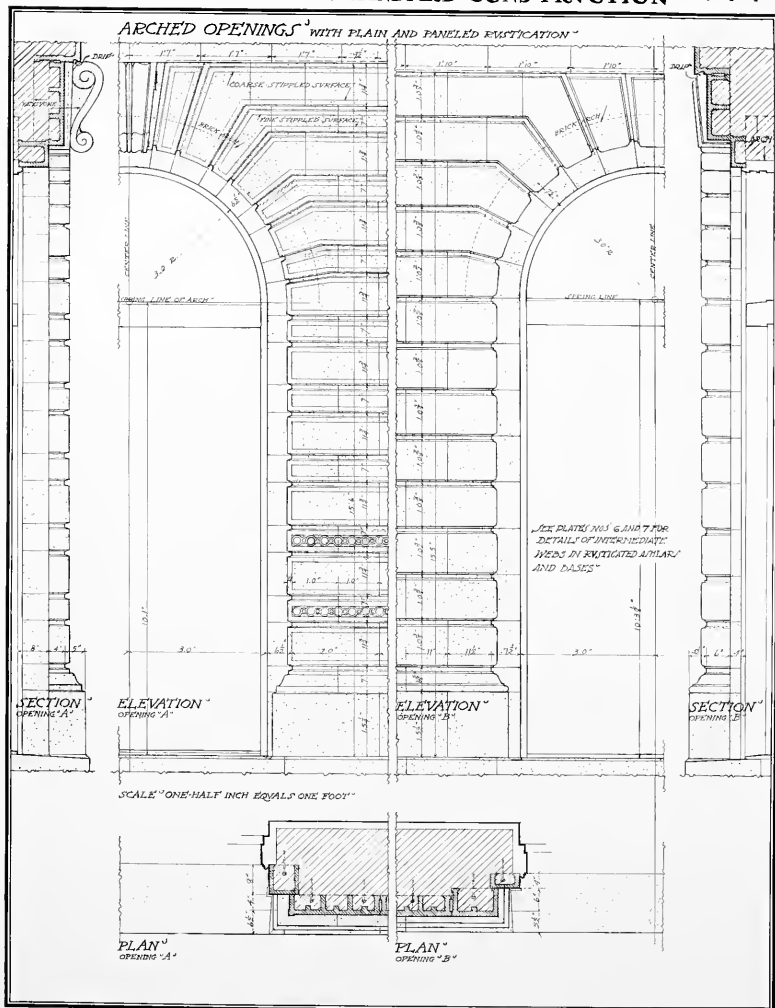
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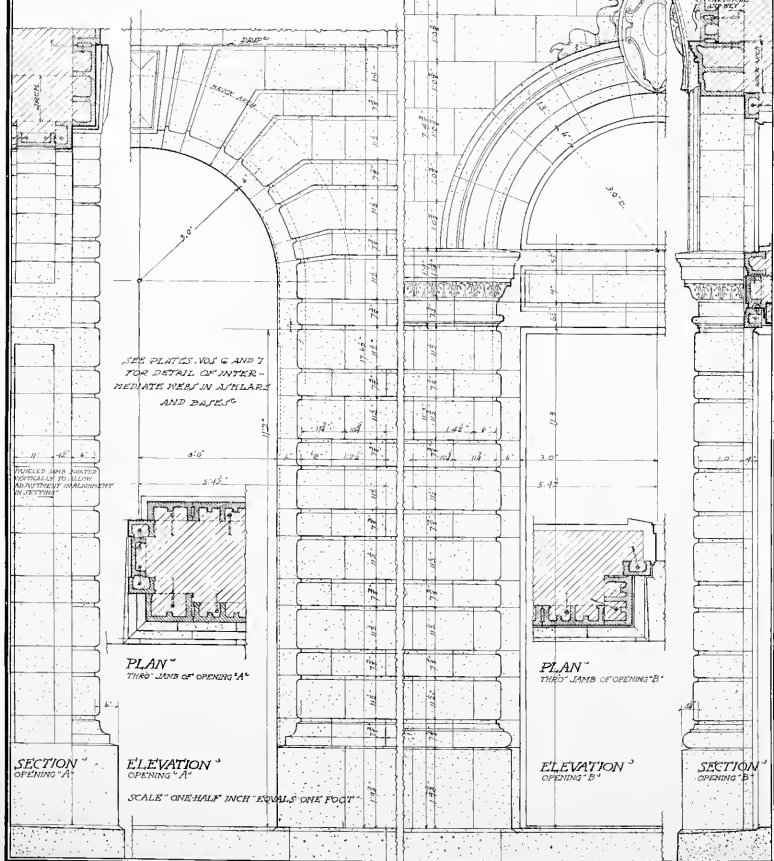
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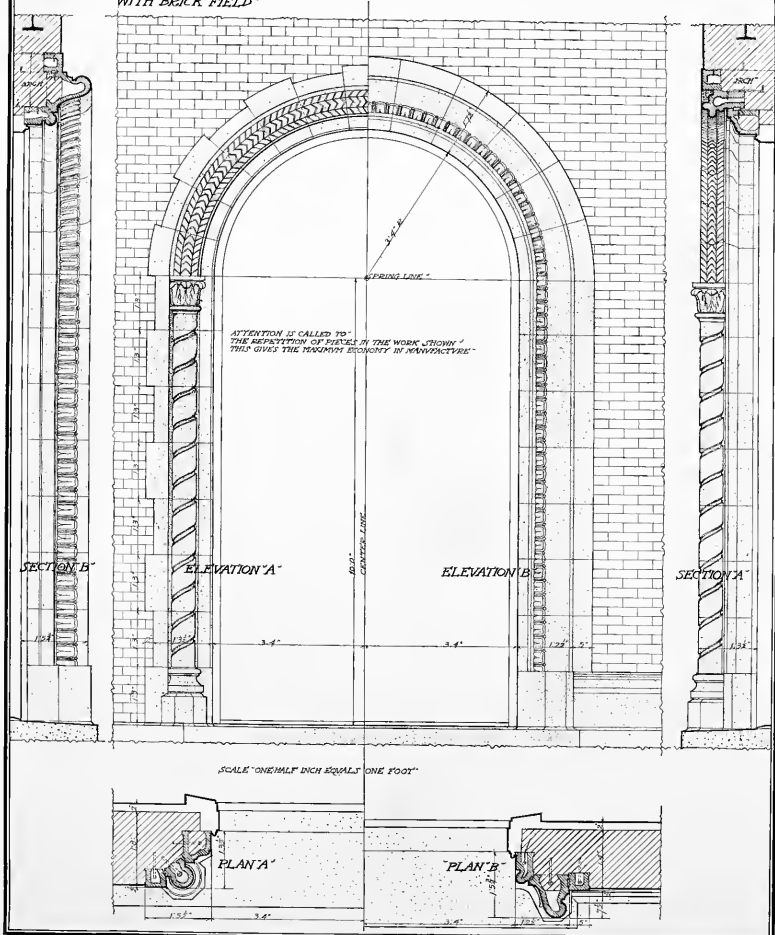
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**ARCHED DOOR OPENINGS
WITH EUSTICATED ASHLAR
WITH TRANSOM LINTEL**

SHOWING JAMB AND LINTEL CONSTRUCTION
MOULDED IMPOST AND ARCHITRAVE
WITH CARTOUCHE

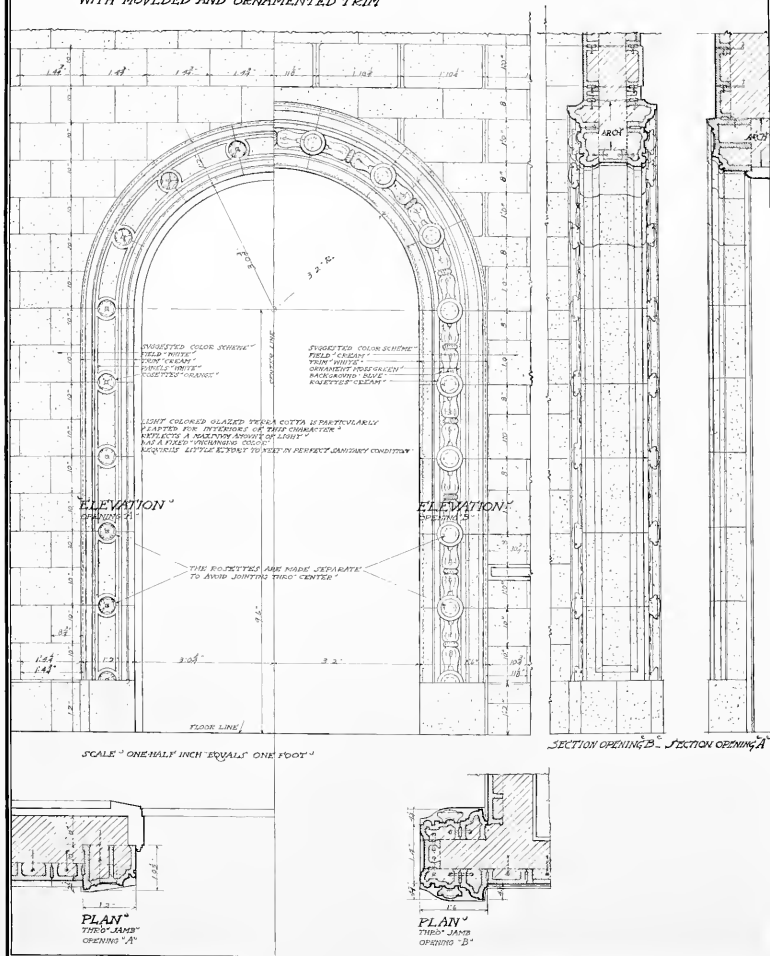


ARCHED OPENINGS
WITH MOULDED AND ORNAMENTED TRIM
WITH BRICK FIELD



TERRA COTTA • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION

ARCHED OPENINGS
WITH MOULDED AND ORNAMENTED TRIM



▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ TERRA COTTA · STANDARD CONSTRUCTION · ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

BALCONY CONSTRUCTION
WITH CONCRETE PLATFORM
WITH ARCHED OPENING BELOW AND
WINDOW ABOVE

PLAN
ABOVE BALCONY
LOOKING DOWN

1/2" MIN. CLEAR - NON-FRIGORITY

2" MIN. ANCHORING RAIL IN ME
- NON-FRIGORITY

SECTION
THRU BALCONY

ELEVATION
FRONT OF BALCONY

ELEVATION
SIDE OF BALCONY

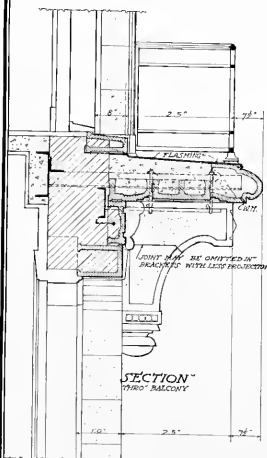
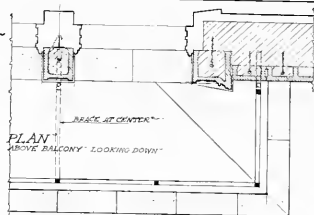
SCALE "ONE HALF INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"

PLAN
BELOW BALCONY
LOOKING UP

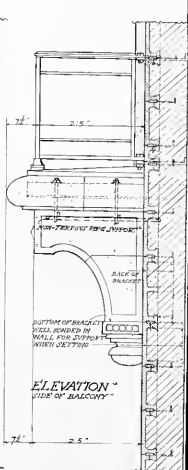
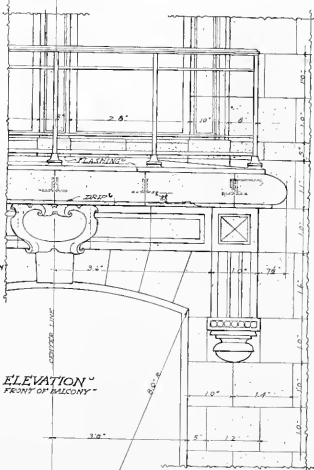
SECTION
TRANSVERSE THRU BALCONY

BALCONY CONSTRUCTION
WITH CONCRETE PLATFORM
WITH SEGMENTAL ARCH UNDER
AND WINDOWS ABOVE

PLAN
ABOVE BALCONY "LOOKING DOWN"

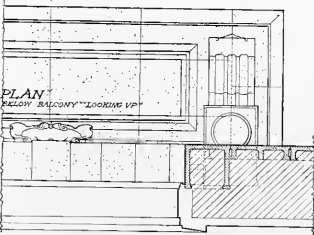


ELEVATION
FRONT OF BALCONY



SCALE "ONE-HALF INCH = EQUALS ONE FOOT"

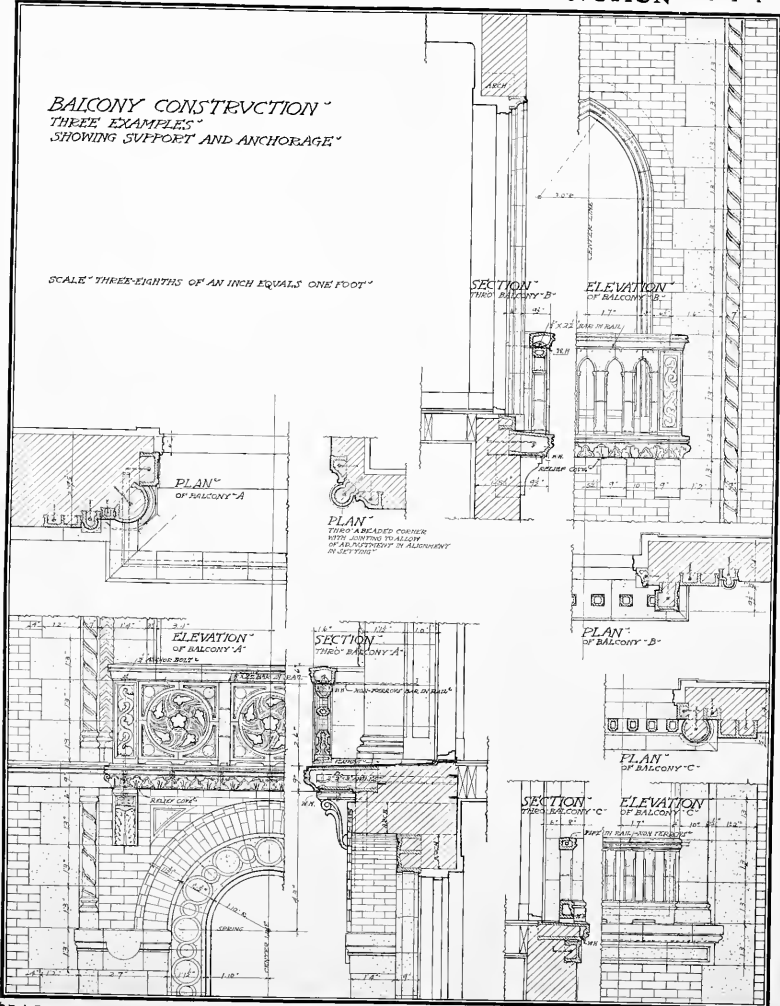
PLAN
BELOW BALCONY "LOOKING UP"



TERRA COTTA · STANDARD CONSTRUCTION

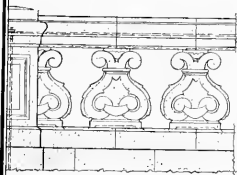
BALCONY CONSTRUCTION - THREE EXAMPLES - SHOWING SUPPORT AND ANCHORAGE -

SCALE THREE-EIGHTHS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

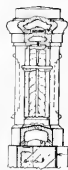


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BALUSTRADES^c
PARAPETS^c



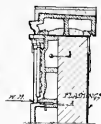
ELEVATION



SECTION

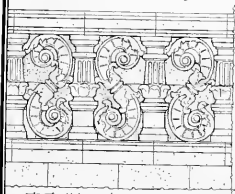


ELEVATION

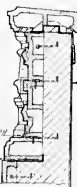


SECTION

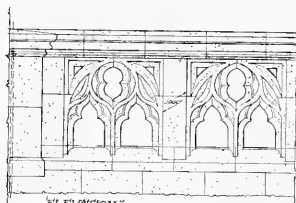
SCALE "ONE HALF" INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT



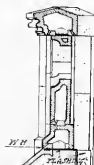
ELEVATION



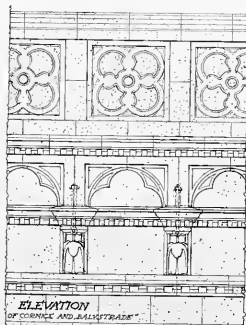
SECTION



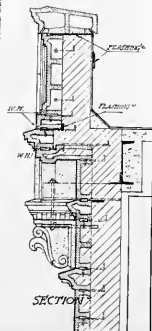
ELEVATION



SECTION



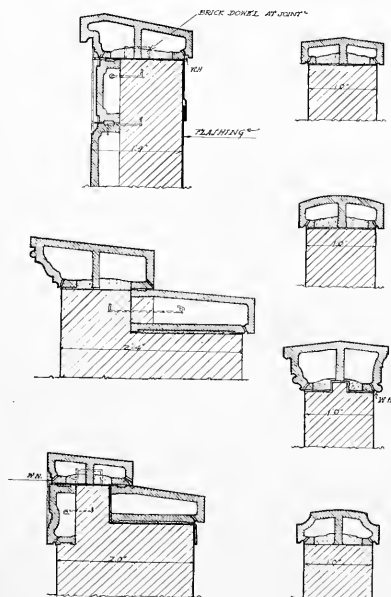
ELEVATION
OF CORNICE AND BALUSTRADES



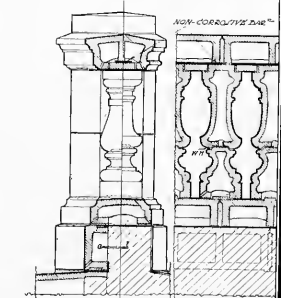
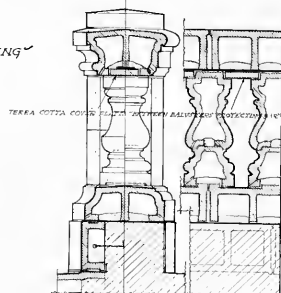
SECTION

IN BALUSTRADES WITH SOLID BACK THE USE OF DARK
COLORS IN THE FIELD OF PANELS WILL GIVE THE
APPEARANCE OF PECTURATED WORK

*WALL COPINGS AND BALUSTRADES
SHOWING VARIOUS METHODS OF JOINTING AND ANCHORING*



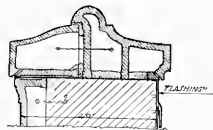
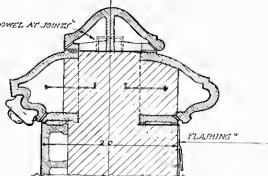
SCALE "THREE-QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"



WHILE TERRA COTTA ADHESIVE IS USED TO JOIN PARAPET WALLS, THIS ADHESIVE SHALL BE LEFT UNFILLED AND SUPPLIED WITH WEED HOLES

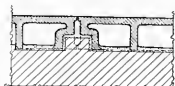
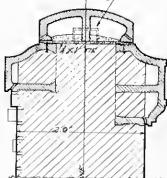
▲ ▲ ▲ TERRA COTTA STANDARD CONSTRUCTION ▲ ▲ ▲

BRICK DOWEL AT JOINT

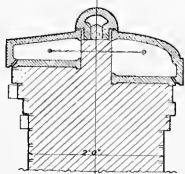
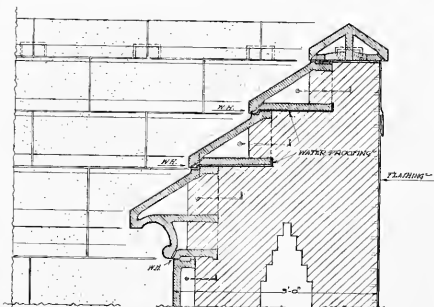


SCALE—THREE-QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT—

BRICK DOWEL AT JOINT



SECTION THROUGH BRICK DOWEL AT JOINT



THE PROFILE OF EACH COPING IS
VARIED BOTH SIDE OF CENTER LINE
FOR INTEREST AND STABILITY

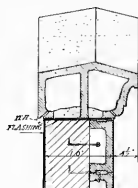
WHERE TERRA COTTA ANCHOR IS USED TO TACK
FORECAST WALL, THE ANCHOR SHALL BE LEFT
BOTTLED AND PROTECTED FROM WEATHER

COPINGS

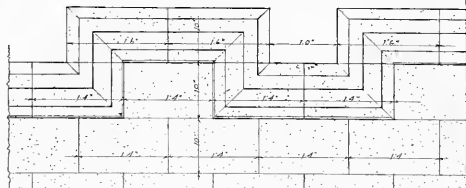
FOR WALL 2:0' AND MORE THICK
SHOWING VARIOUS METHODS OF JOINTING AND ANCHORING



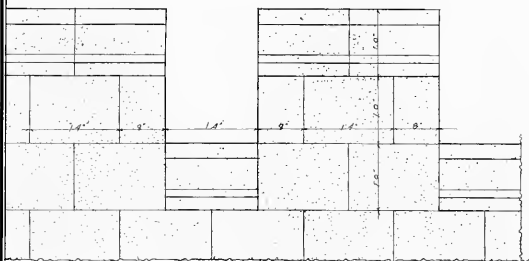
BATTLEMENTED COPING AND SET-OFFS



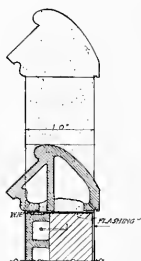
SECTION
THREE COURSES - A



ELEVATION
OF COPING - A

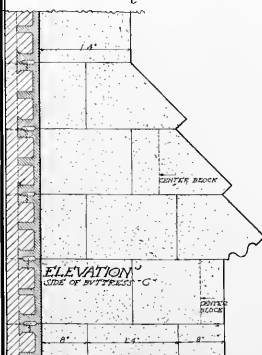


ELEVATION
OF COPING - B

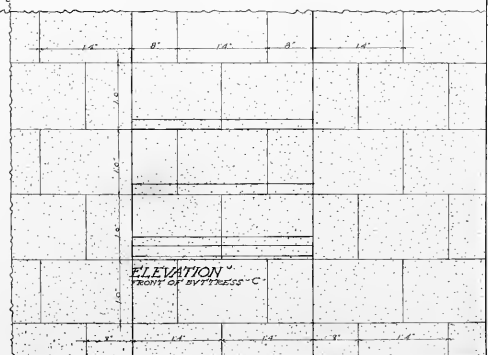


SECTION
THREE COURSES - B

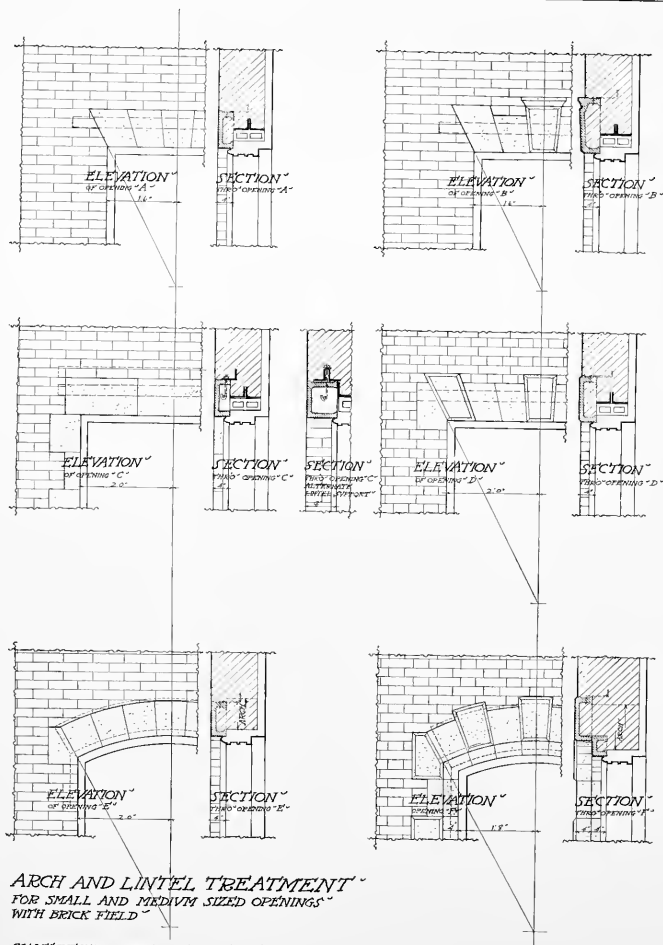
SCALE - THREE QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT



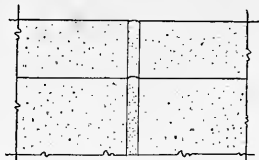
ELEVATION
SIDE OF BATTLEMENT - C



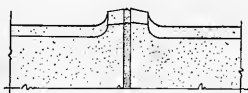
ELEVATION
FRONT OF BATTLEMENT - C



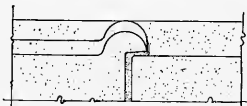
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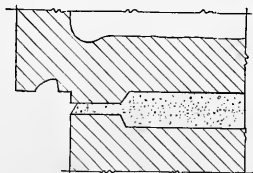
"STANDARD FLUSH JOINT" RECOMMENDED AS
SUPERIOR TO THE OLD STYLE RAISED AND
ROLL JOINTS SHOWN BELOW



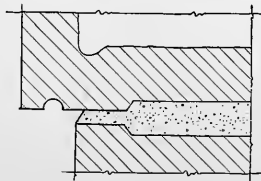
OLD STYLE RAISED JOINT



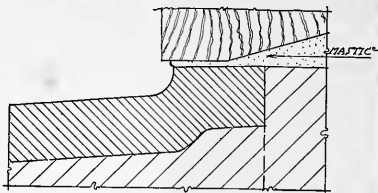
OLD STYLE ROLL JOINT



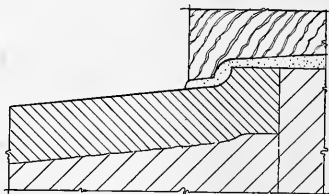
TYPICAL DRIP DETAILS



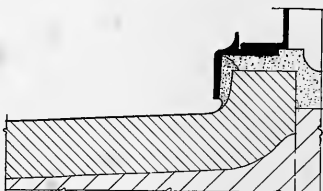
SCALE: HALF AND QUARTER FULL SIZE



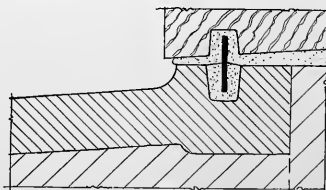
WOOD OR HOLLOW METAL SILLS



TRACK UNDER SILL

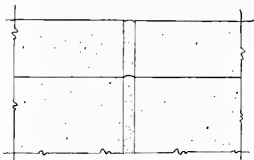


SILL FOR SOLID METAL FRAMES

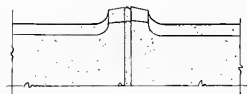


SILL WITH NON-FERROUS WATER BAR

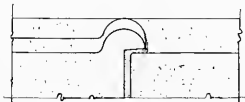
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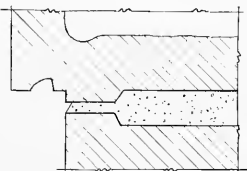
"STANDARD TERRA JOINT" RECOMMENDED AS
SUBSTITUTION TO THE OLD STYLE RAISED AND
ROLL JOINTS SHOWN BELOW



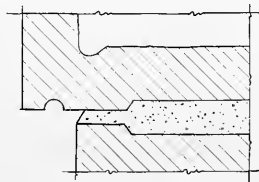
OLD STYLE RAISED JOINT



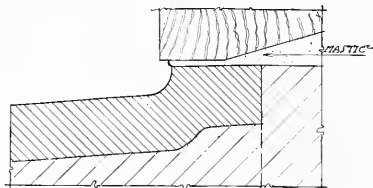
OLD STYLE ROLL JOINT



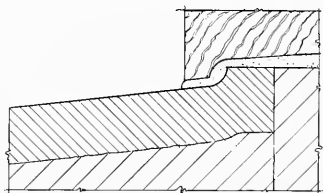
TYPICAL DRIP DETAILS



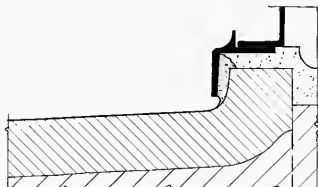
SCALE HALF AND QUARTER FULL SILL



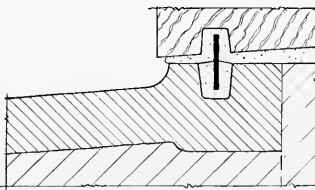
WOOD OR HOLLOW METAL SILLS



TICK UNDER SILL



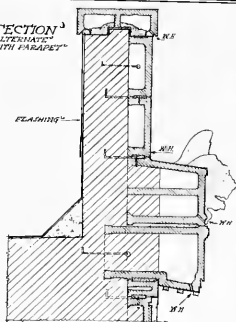
SILL FOR SOLID METAL FRAMES



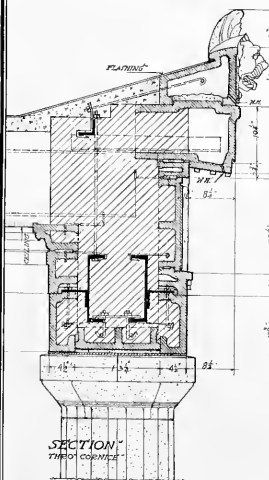
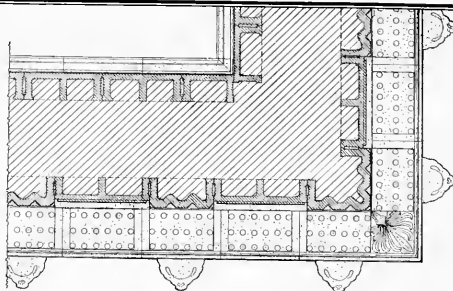
SILL WITH NON-FERROUS WATER BAR

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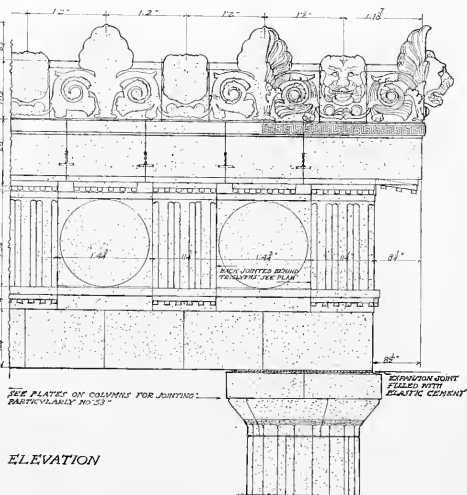
SECTION
ALTERNATE
WITH PARAPET



PLAN
THRU PIECE OF CORNICE
LOOKING UP



SECTION
THRU CORNICE

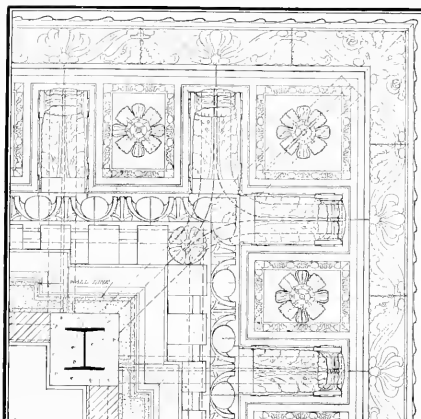


SEE PLATES ON COLUMNS FOR JOINTING
PARTICULARLY NO 23

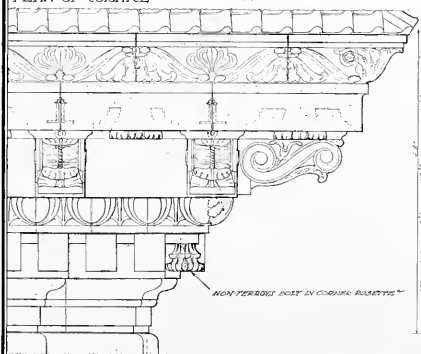
ELEVATION

CORNICE
WITH CHENEAV PANELED SOFFIT ETC
SHOWING METHOD OF SUPPORT AND ANCHORAGE

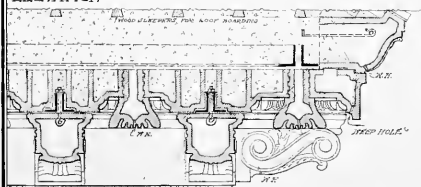
SCALE THREE-QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT



PLAN OF CORNICE "AT A LOOKING VP"



ELEVATION



SECTION THRO' MODILLIONS AND SOFFIT

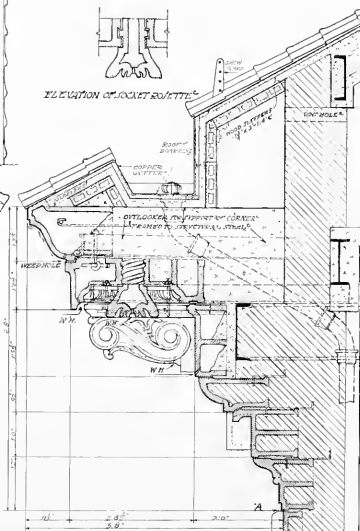
MODILLION CORNICE
WITH GUTTER AND TILE ROOF
SHOWING METHOD OF SUPPORT
AND ANCHORAGE



PLAN



ELEVATION OF MODILLION CORNICE



SECTION THRO' CORNICE

SCALE: ONE-HALF INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

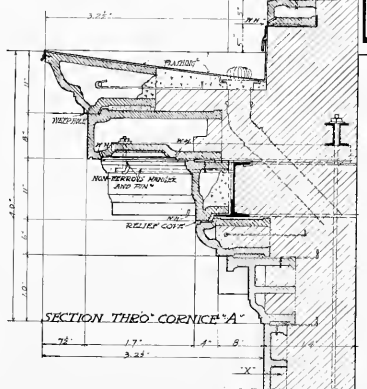
▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ TERRA COTTA STANDARD CONSTRUCTION ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

MODILLION CORNICE["] WITH GVTTER["]

SHOWING METHOD OF SUPPORT
AND ANCHORAGE["]
CONSTRUCTION OF GVTTER["]
DRAINAGE["] ETC["]



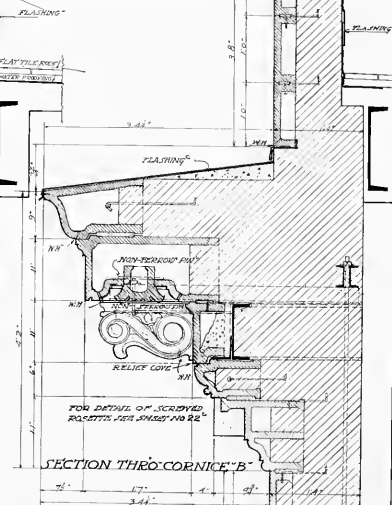
SECTION SHOWING ALTERNATE METHOD
OF FLASHING["]



SECTION THRO["] CORNICE["] A["]

MODILLION CORNICE["] WITHOUT GVTTER["]

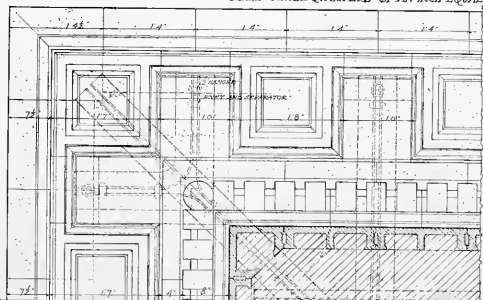
SHOWING METHOD OF SUPPORT
AND ANCHORAGE["]



SECTION THRO["] CORNICE["] B["]

PLAN OF CORNICE["] A["]
TAKEN AT "X" LOOKING UP["]

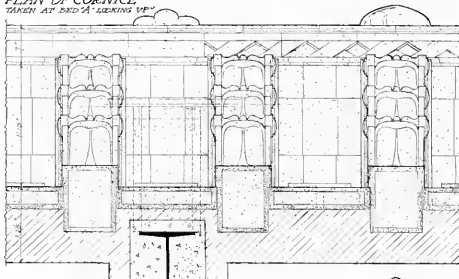
SCALE "THREE QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"



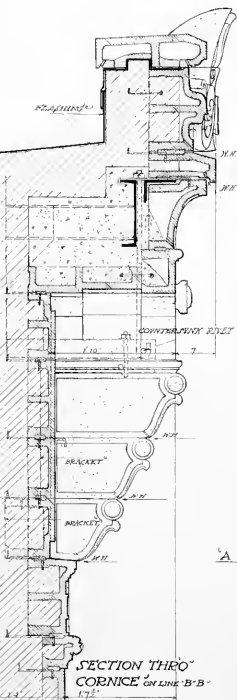
*HEAVY BRACKETED CORNICE"
WITH ORNAMENTED CHENEAU"
SHOWING METHOD OF "SUPPORT"
AND ANCHORAGE"*

SCALE THREE QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

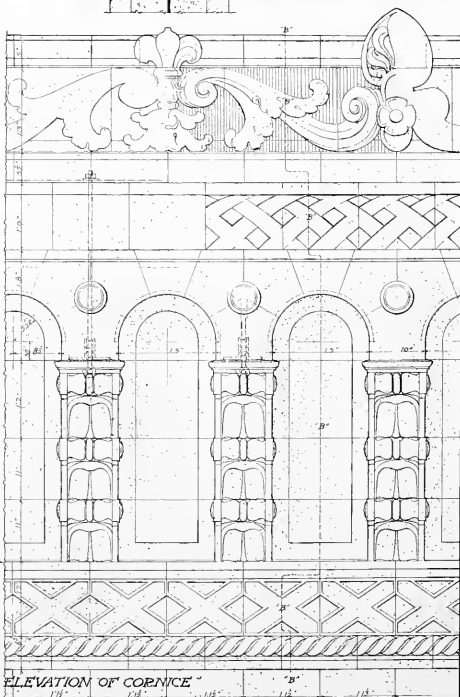
PLAN OF CORNICE"
TAKEN AT BED "A" LOOKING "UP"



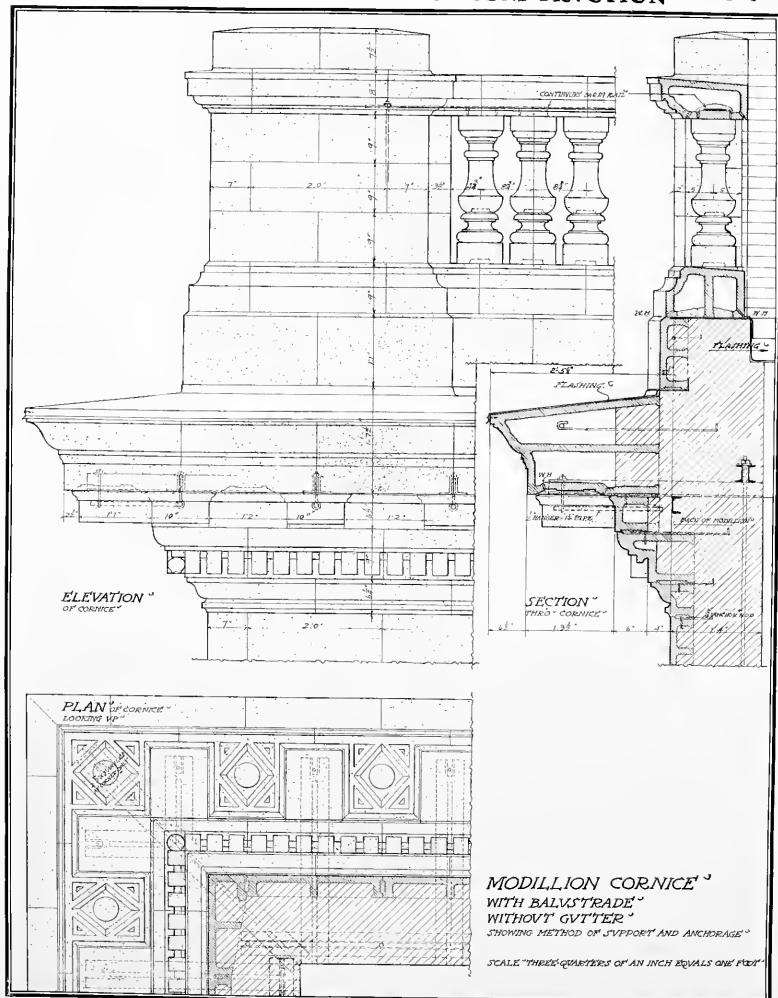
FLAUGHTS

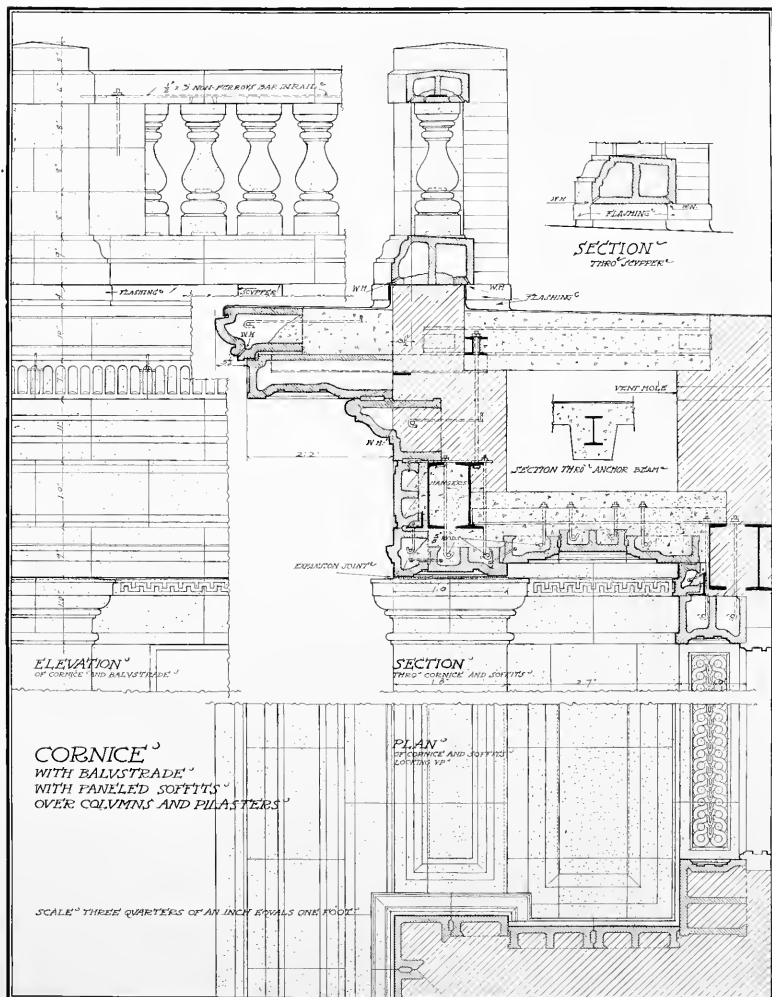


SECTION THRO"
CORNICE "ON LINE "B-B"
1' 7"



ELEVATION OF CORNICE"
1' 10" 1' 5" 1' 2" 1' 3"





TERRA COTTA^o
APPLIED TO CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION^o
SHOWING METHOD OF SUPPORT AND ANCHORAGE^o

SCALE "ONE AND ONE-HALF" INCHES EQUALS ONE FOOT"

THIS PLATE COVERS ONLY THE CONSTRUCTION, ANCHORAGE AND JOINTING
 OF TERRA COTTA. THE ENGINEERING PROBLEMS OF REINFORCED
 CONCRETE ARE NOT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERED.
 THE TERRA COTTA CAN BE MADE TO FIT ANY GIVEN PROTOCOL FREQUENTLY.

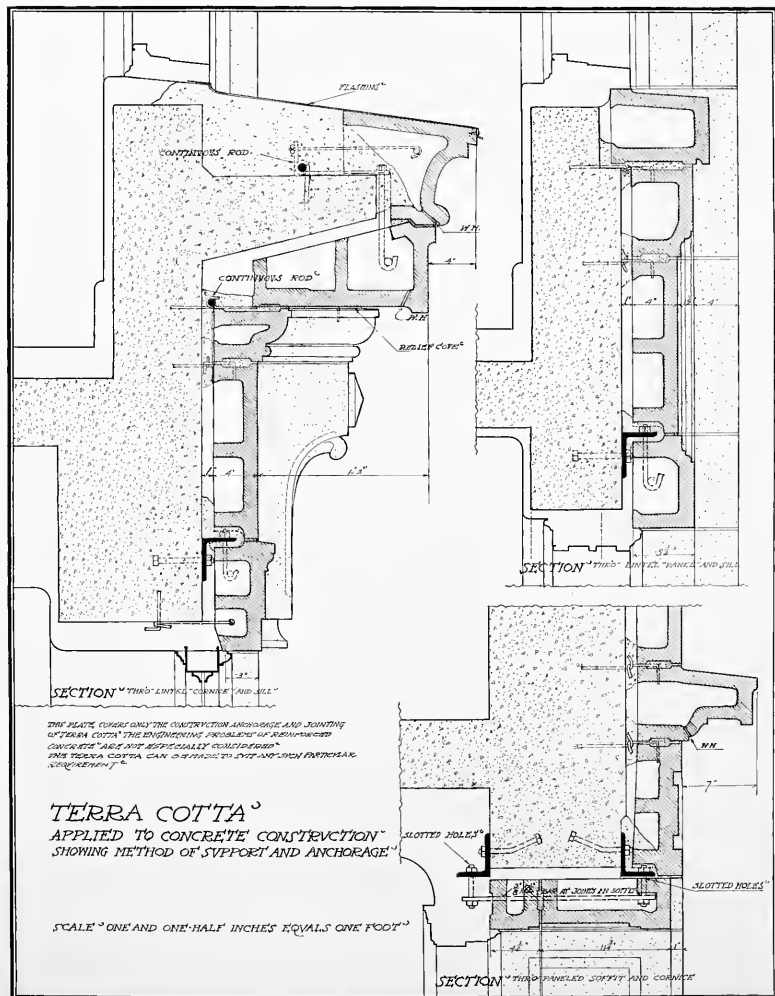
SECTION "THRU CORNER"
 PARAPET AND CORNER

COUNTERPOISE ROOF

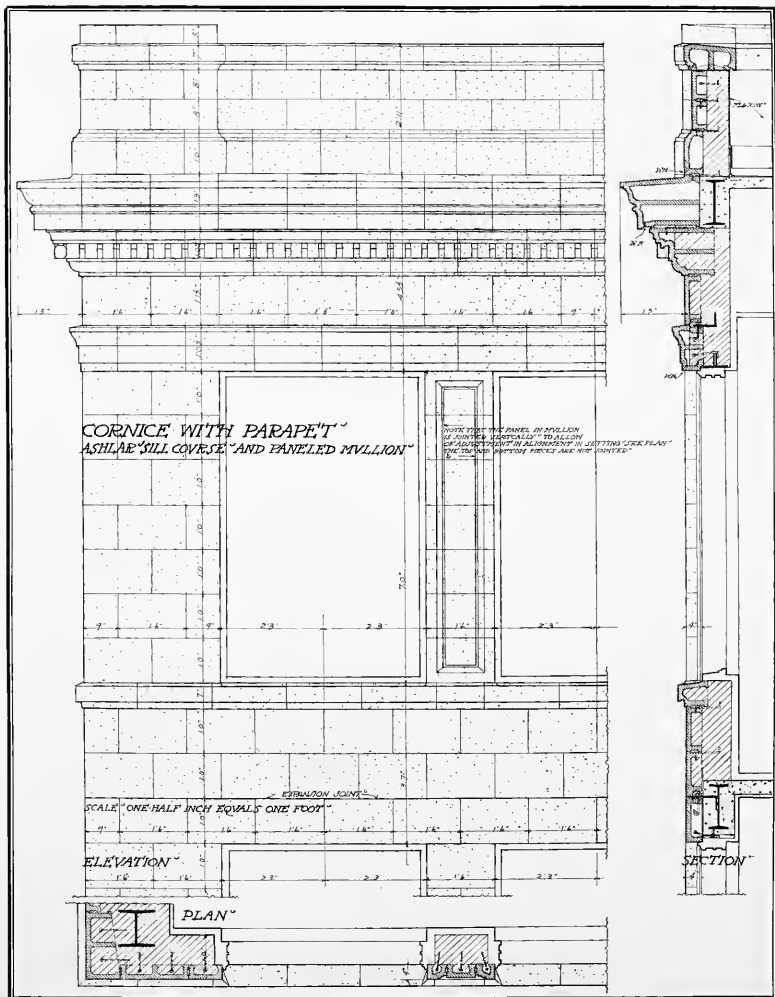
CORNER

SECTION "THRU JOINT"

SECTION "THRU Lintel, TRAIL AND JILL"



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CORNICES OF THIS CHARACTER DO NOT REQUIRE STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR SUPPORT.

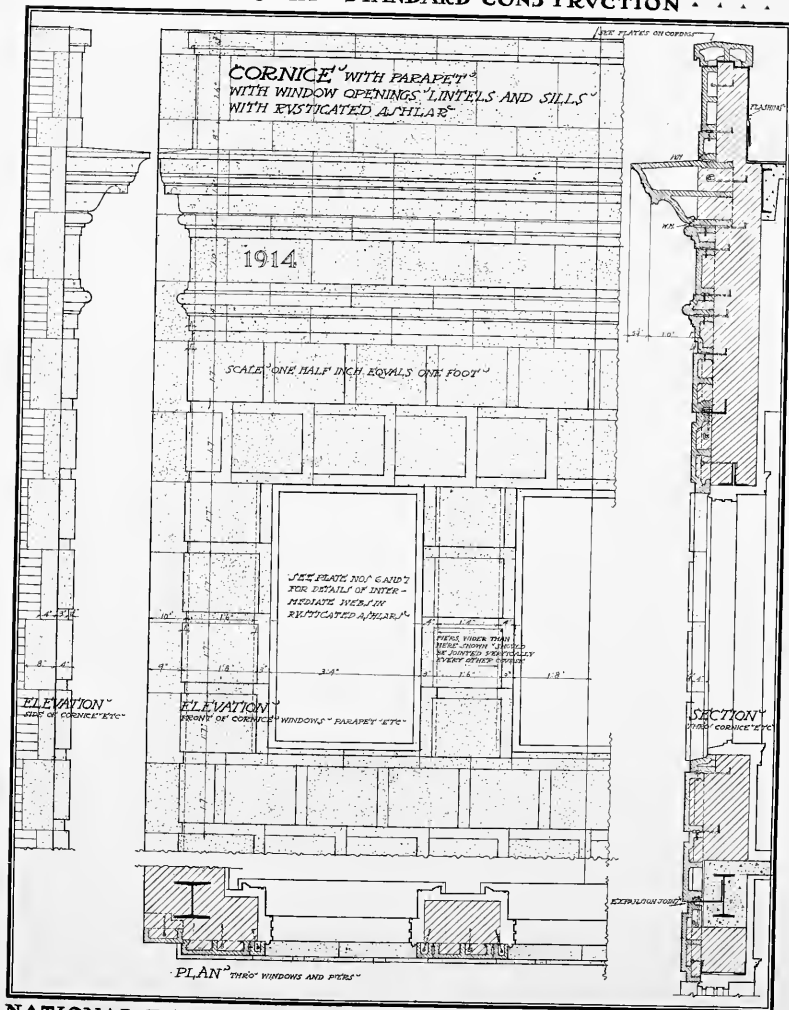
SCALE ONE-HALF INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

ELEVATION

PLAN

SECTION

• • • • • TERRA COTTA • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION • • • • •



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PLAN THRO' WINDOWS ABOVE CORNICE

EXPANSION JOINT

EXPANSION JOINT

LARGE PANEL SHOULD BE DETAILED WITH THE JOINTS OF PANEL SEPARATE

EXPANSION JOINT

ELEVATION
SIDE OF RETURN

ELEVATION
FRONT VIEW

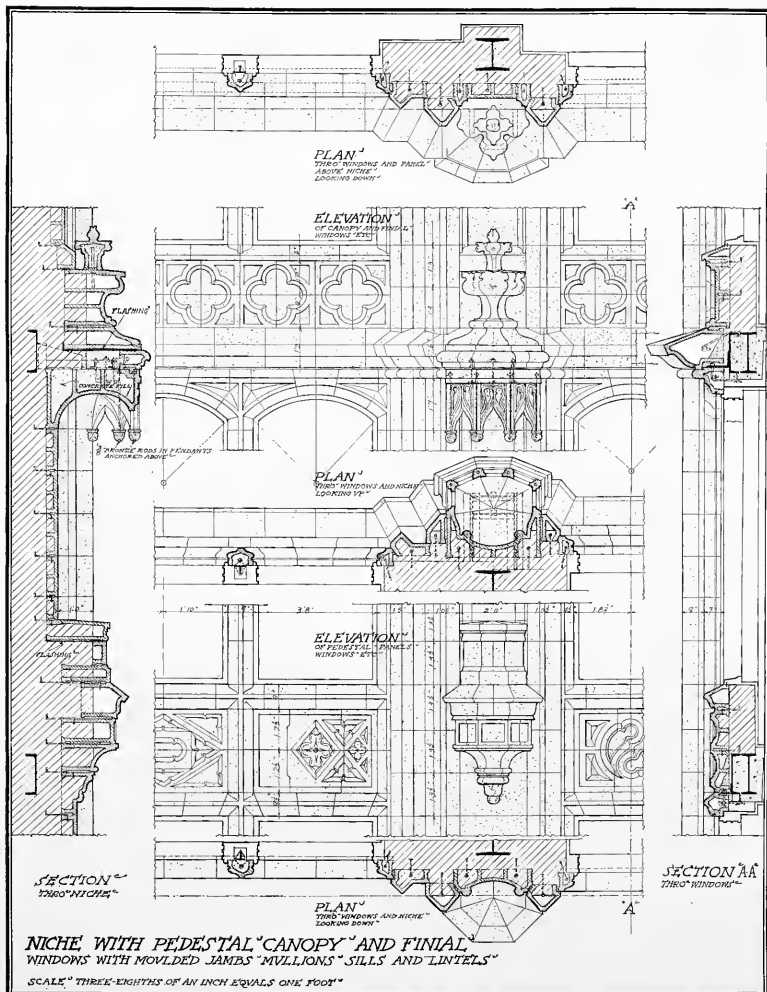
PLAN THRO' A-A

PLAN THRO' EXPANSION JOINT

SECTION
THRO' OPENINGS

STORE FRONT PIERS AND CORNICE
WITH WINDOWS ABOVE

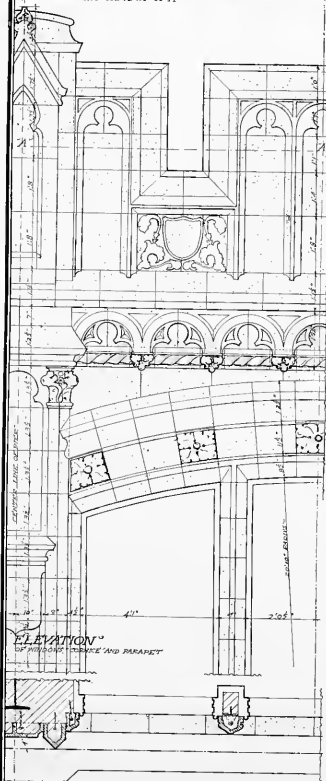
SCALE THREE QUARTERS OF AN INCH = ONE FOOT



**WINDOWS AND CORNICE
WITH BATTLEMENTED PARAPET**

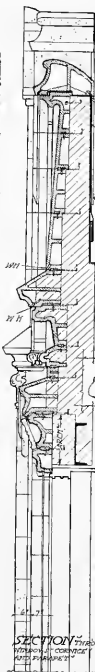
SCALE "THREE EIGHTHS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"
PLANNING

PLAN "THIRD" PARAPET "A-A"



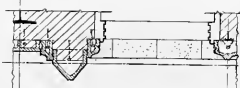
ELEVATION "OF WINDOW, CORNICE AND PARAPET"

PLAN "THIRD" PIER "WINDOWS AND HYLLION"

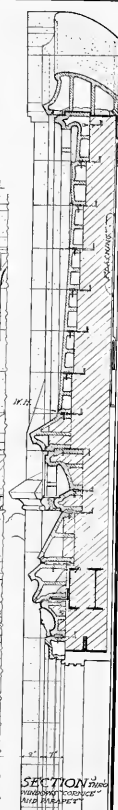


SECTION "THIRD" WINDOW, CORNICE AND PARAPET

ELEVATION "OF WINDOW, CORNICE AND PARAPET"



PLAN "THIRD" PIER "WINDOWS AND HYLLION"

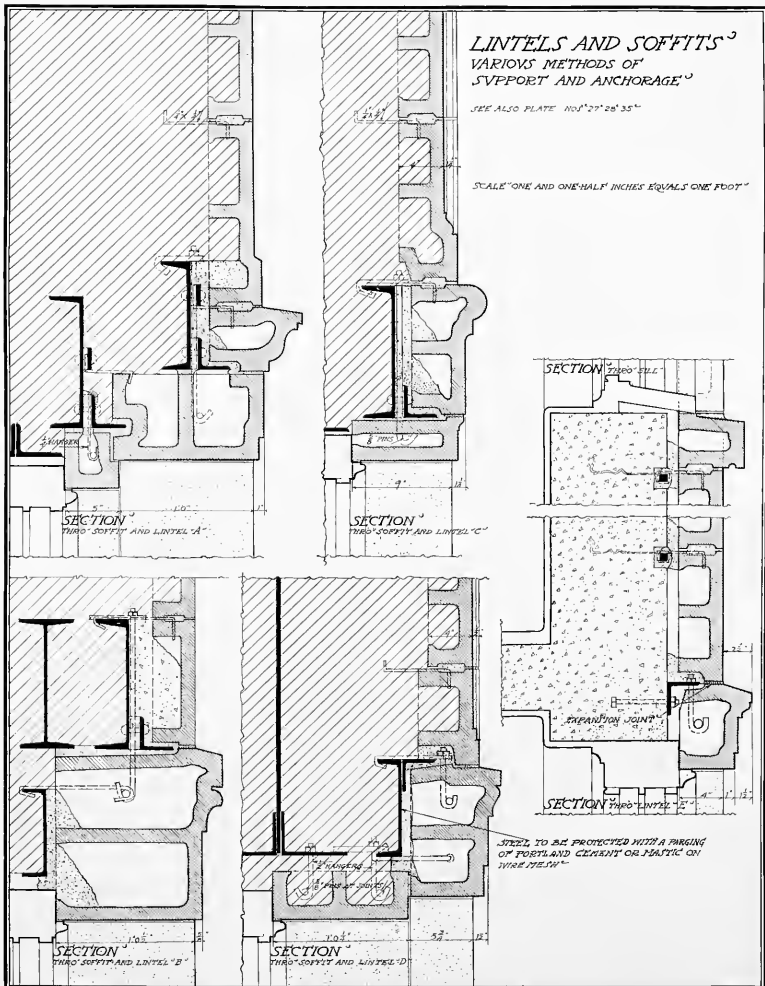


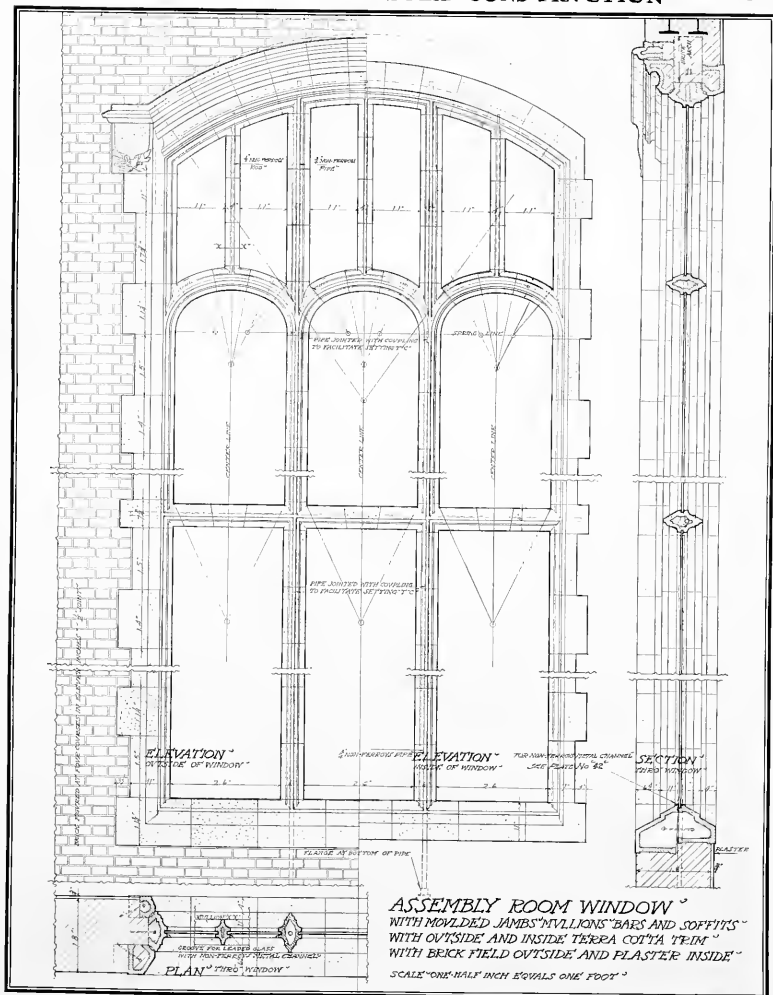
SECTION "THIRD" WINDOW, CORNICE AND PARAPET

LINTELS AND SOFFITS³
VARIOUS METHODS OF
SUPPORT AND ANCHORAGE³

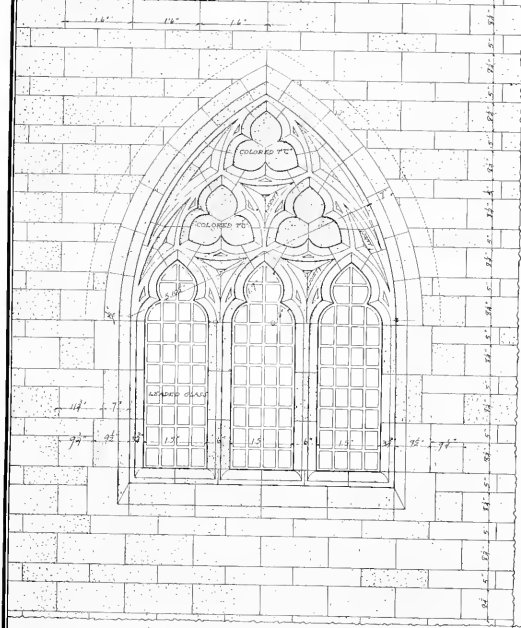
SEE ALSO PLATE NO. 127-28-35

SCALE "ONE AND ONE-HALF" INCHES EQUALS ONE FOOT

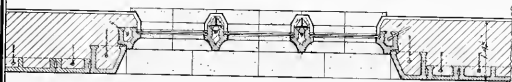




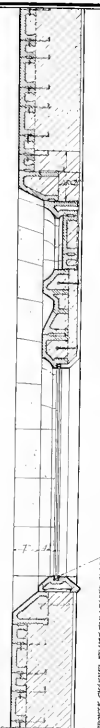
GOthic WINDOW
WITH COLORED TERRA COTTA INSERTS
WITH ASHLAR FIELD



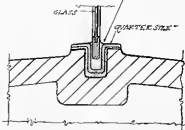
ELEVATION
OF WINDOW



PLAN
THRO' WINDOW



SECTION
THRO' WINDOW



SCALE "ONE HALF" INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"

ROSE WINDOW
WITH MOULDED AND ORNAMENTED TRIM
WITH BRICK FIELD

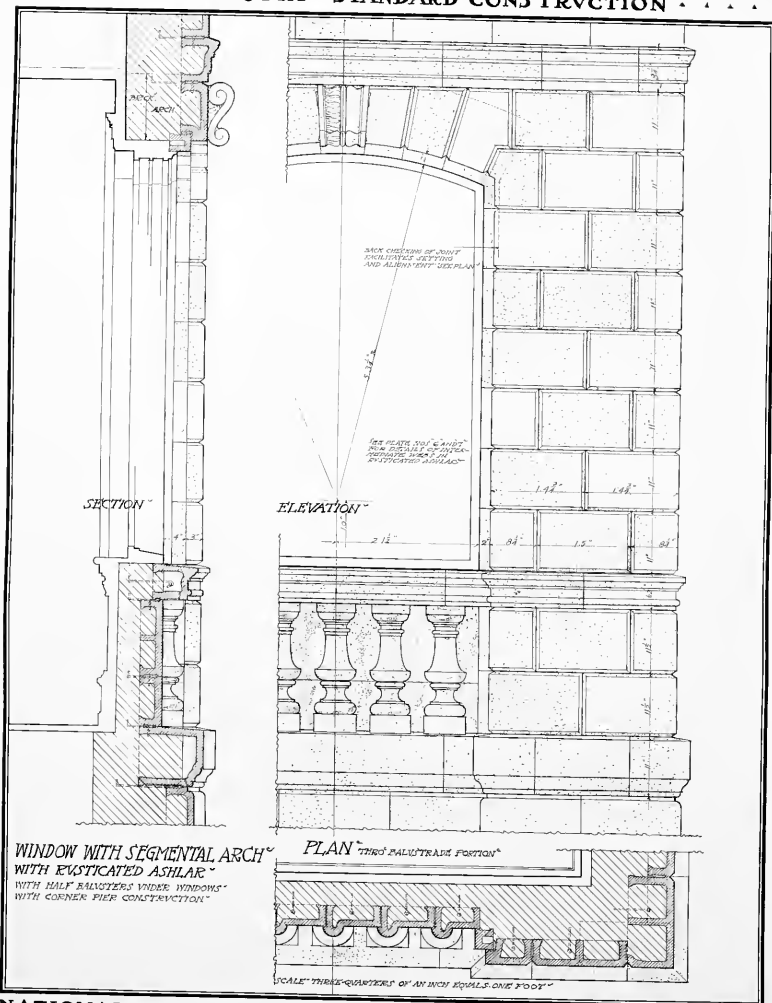
ELEVATION
ONE QUARTER OF WINDOW

SCALE "THREE-QUARTERS" OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

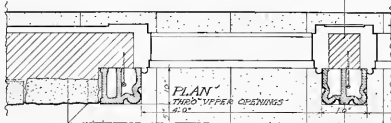
PLAN
THRU WINDOW

THESE OUTSIDE RECESSES AT BOTTOM FILLED FLUSH SO AS TO JIND HATCH

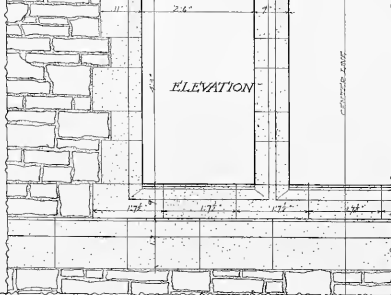
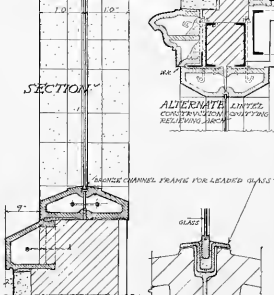
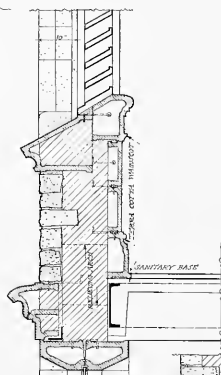
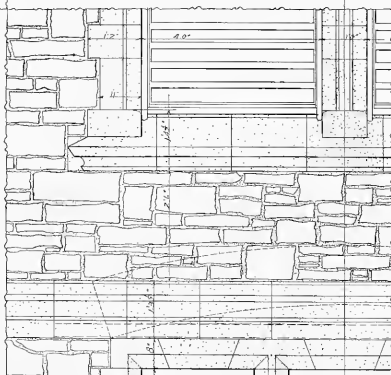
• • • • • TERRA COTTA • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION • • • • •



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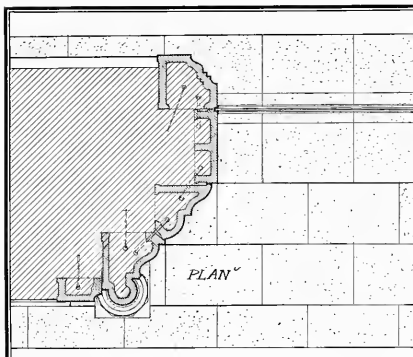
MULLIONED AND LOUVERED WINDOWS
WITH TERRA COTTA TRIM AND
RUBBLE STONE FIELD



THE VERTICAL JOINTING OF LINTEL BUILDING SILLS AND SEALS
ALONG WITH THE ADJUSTMENT IN ALIGNMENT OF BOTH EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR JOINTS

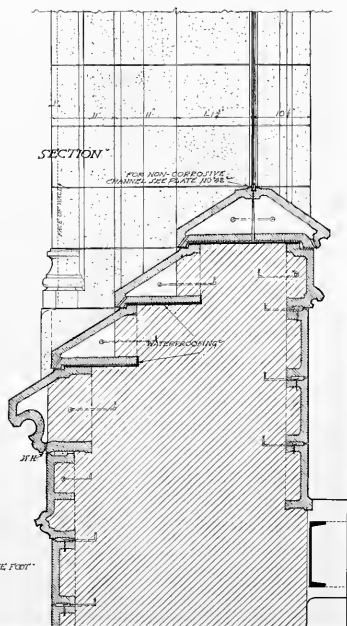
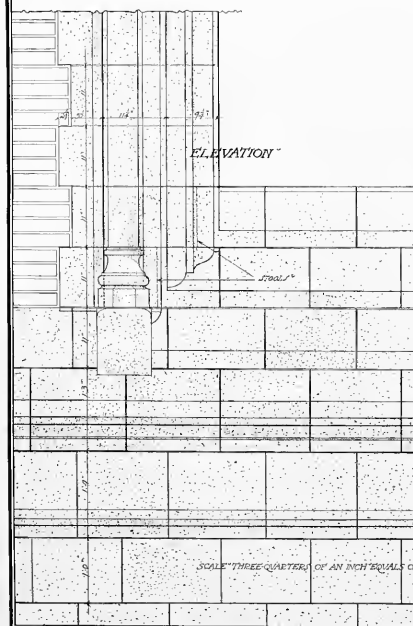
SCALE: ONE HALF INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

TERRA COTTA • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION



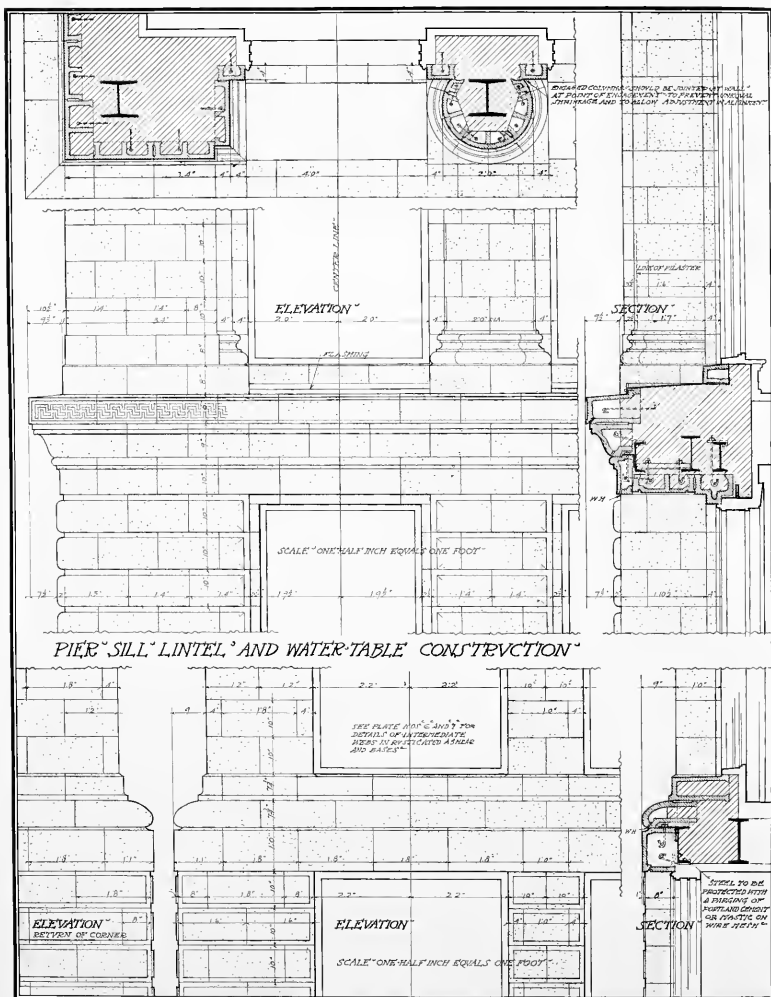
WINDOW
WITH MOVLDED JAMB AND SILL
WITH INTERIOR TERRA COTTA WAINSCOT

THE VERTICAL JOINTING OF MOULDED JAMBS (PARTLY CONCEALED BY BACK CHECKING) AS SHOWN PERMITS OF ADJUSTMENT IN ALIGNMENT BY SETTING

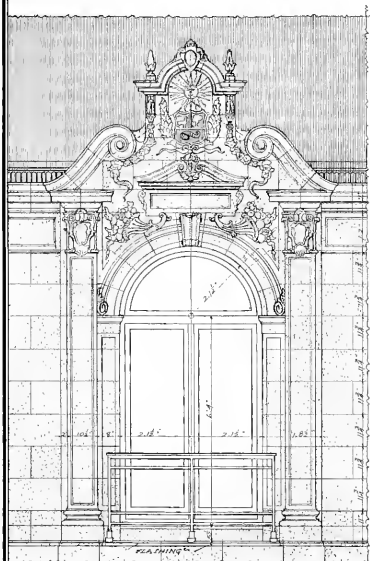


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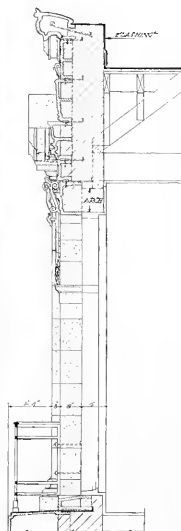
▲ ▲ ▲ TERRA COTTA STANDARD CONSTRUCTION ▲ ▲ ▲



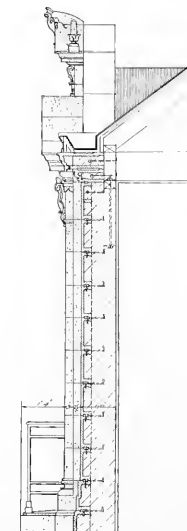
ATTIC STORY WINDOW
WITH PILASTERS ARCH PEDIMENT AND BALCONY



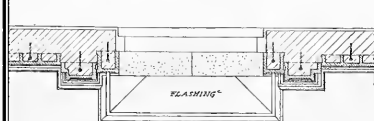
ELEVATION
FRONT OF WINDOW



SECTION
THRO' WINDOW



SECTION
THRO' SIDE

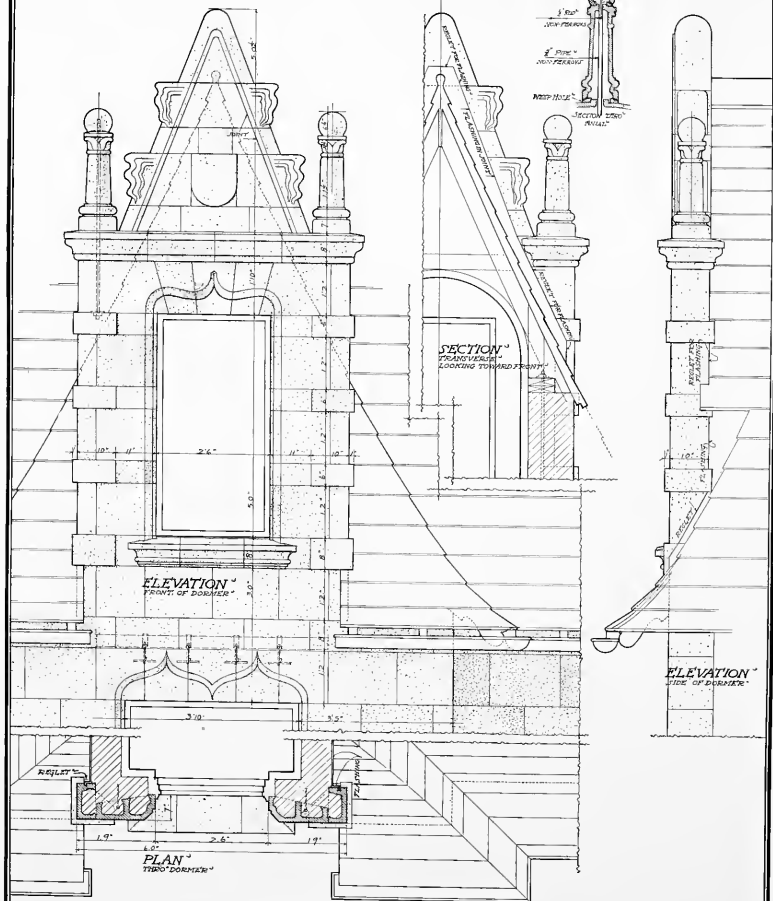


PLAN
THRO' WINDOW

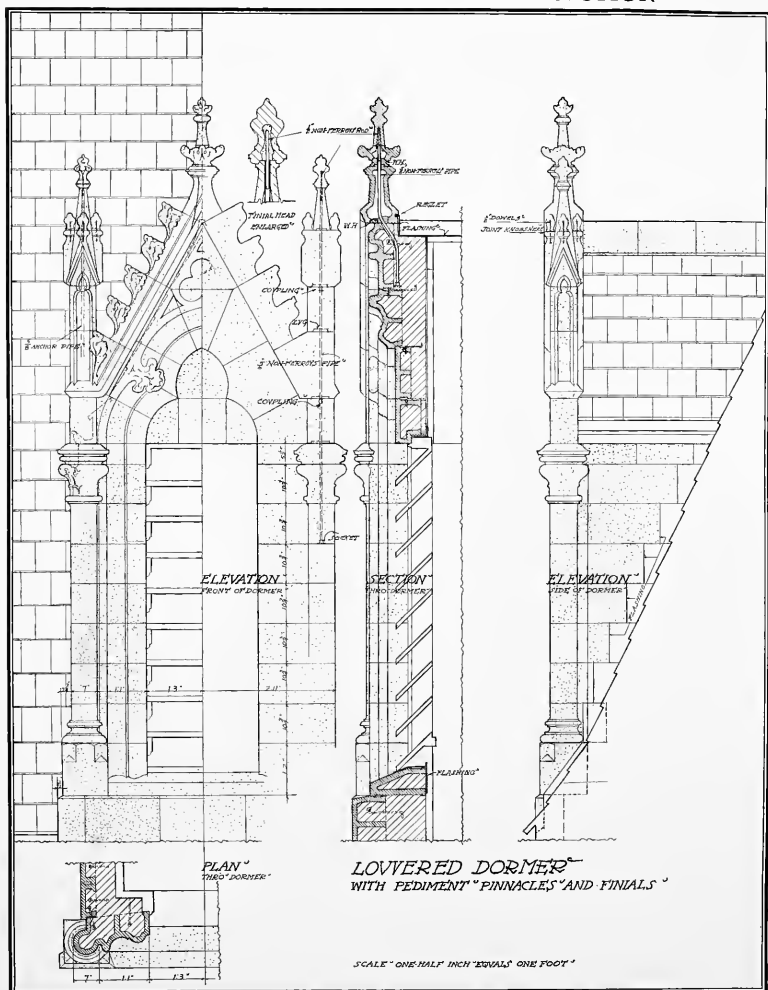
SCALE ~ *THREE EIGHTHS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT* ~

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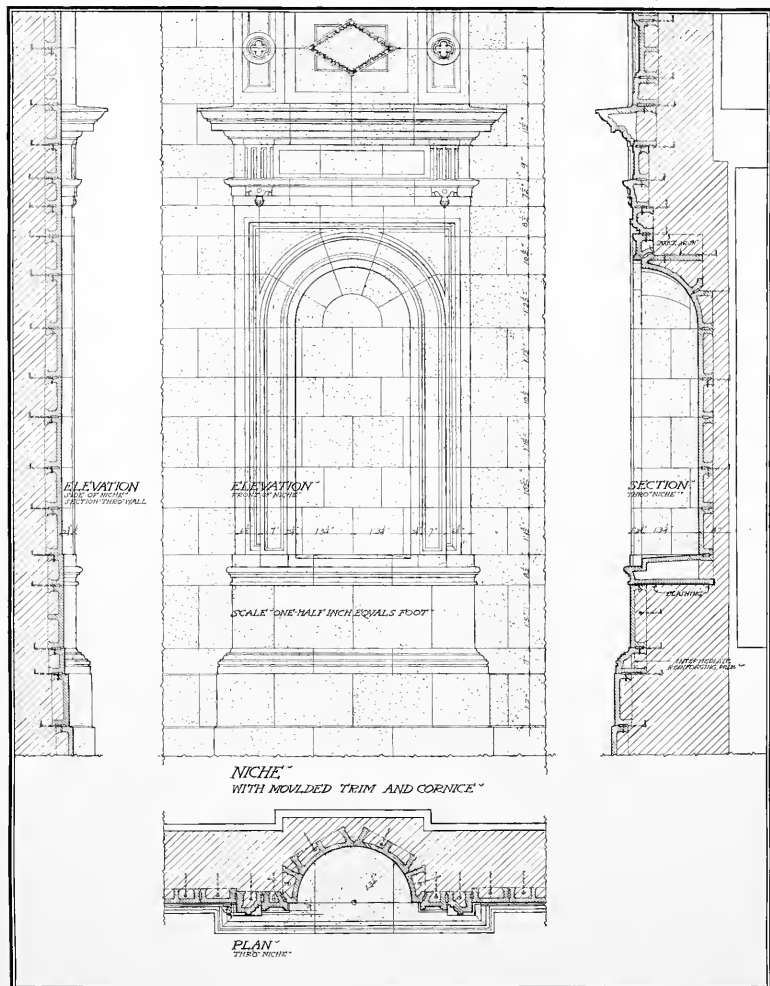
DORMER
WITH PEDIMENT "CORNICE" AND FINIALS

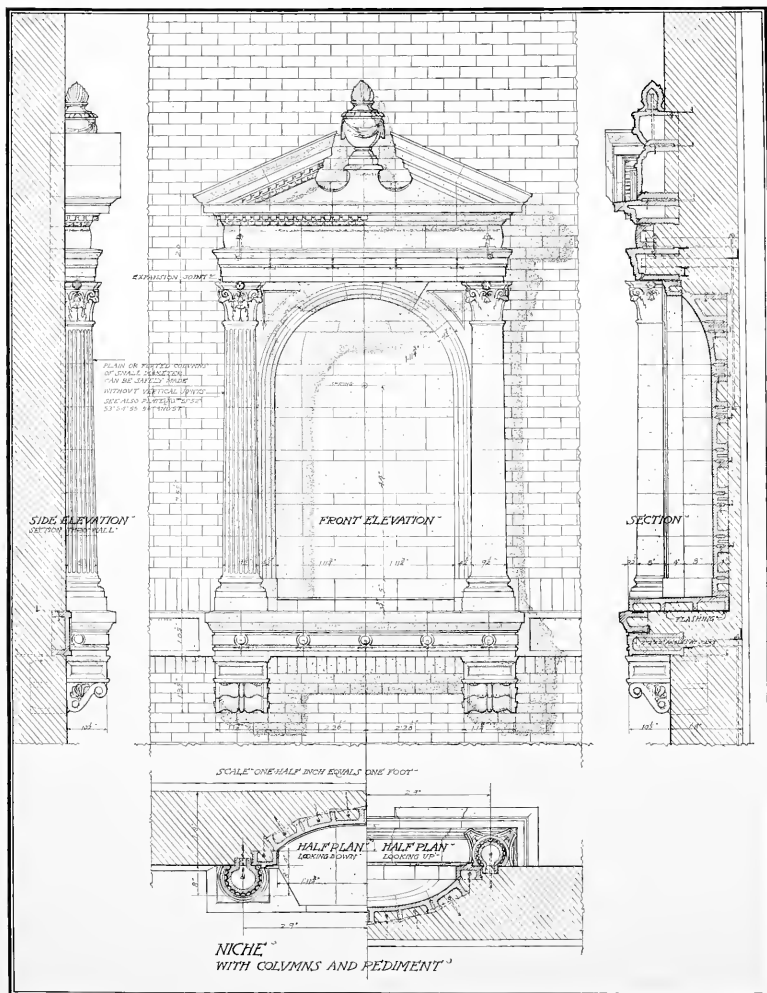


SCALE "ONE HALF INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"

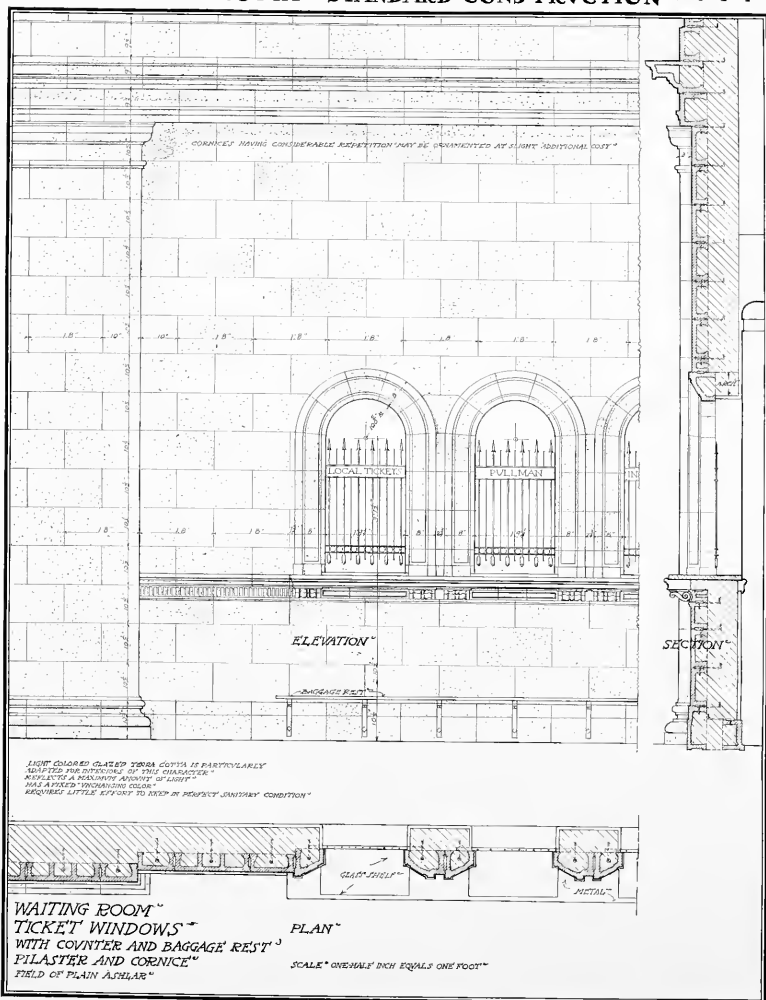


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OCTAGON COLUMN¹ WITH CAPITAL AND BASE²

ARCH JOINED INTO QUARTERS³

ELEVATION⁴
CAPITAL OF COLUMN

SCALE "THREE QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"

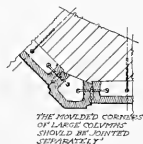
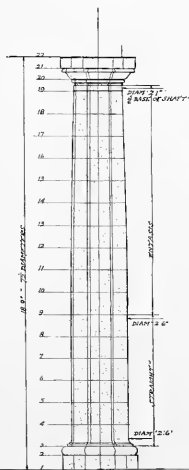
PLAN⁵ "TWO QUARTERS"
LOOKING UP

PLAN⁶ "THIRD BUTTEND"
LOOKING DOWN



DIAGRAM⁷ OF METHOD FOR OBTAINING RADIUS OF SHAFT⁸
LIFT OUT ACCURATELY TO FULL SIZE OF COLUMN⁹
A-B-C AND D CAN THEN BE ACCURATELY MEASURED¹⁰
GIVING THE DIAMETERS AT "11" 13" 15" AND "17"

THE SHAFT¹¹ AS JOINED TENDS¹²
TO CONCEAL THE VERTICAL JOINTS
PERIODS SHAPE FITTING AND ALLOWING
OF ADJUSTMENT IN ALIGNMENT
BY SETTING¹³

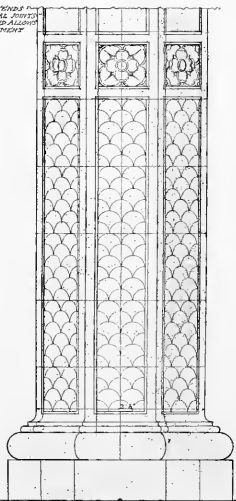


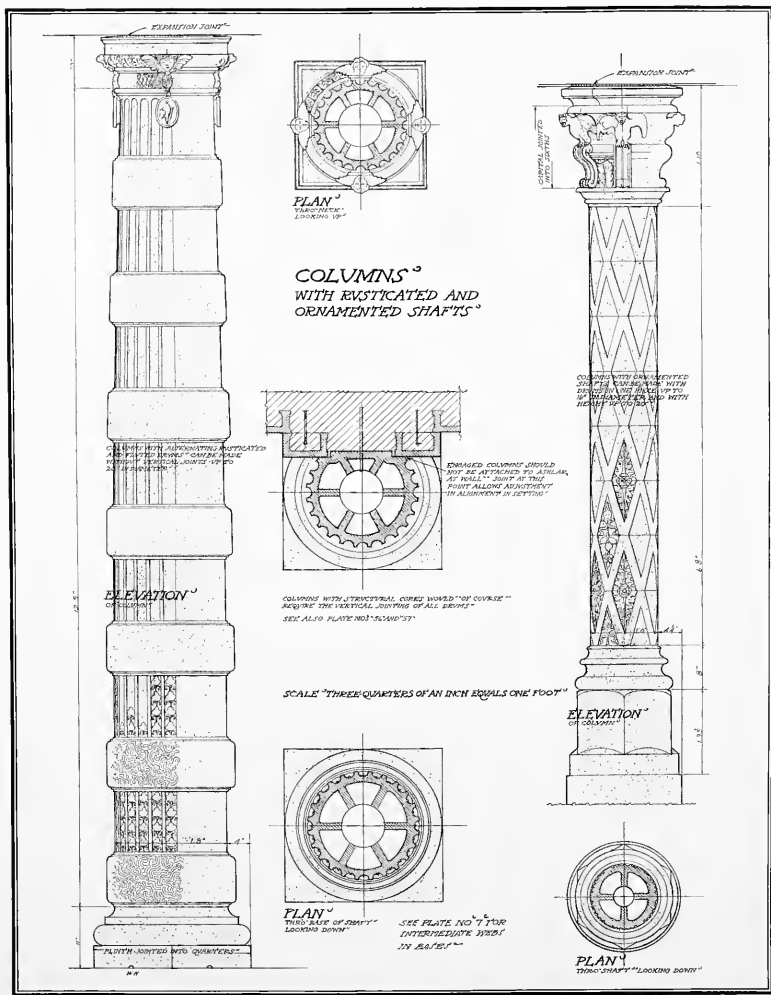
THE MORTISED CORNERS¹⁴
OF LARGE COLUMNS
SHOULD BE JOINED
SEPARATELY

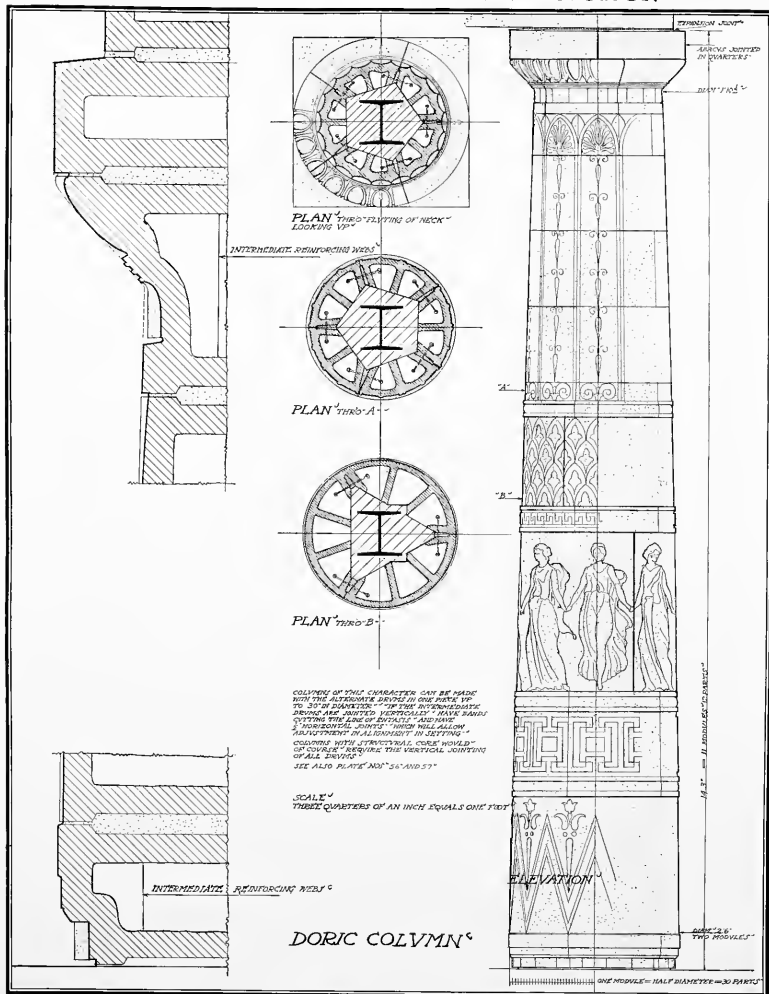
SEE PLATE NO. 7¹⁵ FOR
INTERMEDIATE WORK
IN SHAPING

ELEVATION¹⁶
BASE OF COLUMN

SCALE "ONE QUARTER OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"







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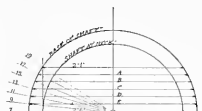
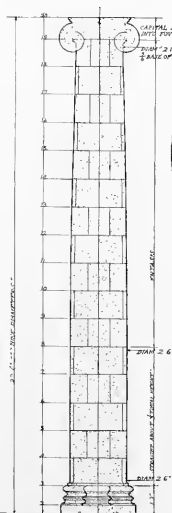


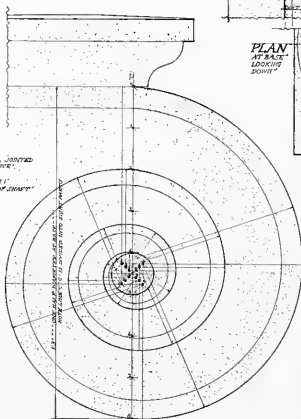
DIAGRAM OF HEIGHT FOR OBTAINING RADIUS OF SHAFT
LAY OUT ACCURATELY TO FULL SIZE OF COLUMN
4 8" CIRCUMFERENCE CAN BE ACCURATELY MEASURED
GIVING THE SQUARES AT 5" 10" 15" AND 20"

COLUMNS OF THIS CHARACTER CAN BE MADE WITH DRIFTS
IN ONE PIECE UP TO 24" IN DIAMETER AND IN HEIGHT
UP TO 20' - THE HEIGHT OF DRIFTS WOULD GENERALLY
BE DIVIDED BY THE PRICES JOINTS OF COLUMN WITH
ALONGING WITH AND FOR AVERAGE
COLUMNS WITH STRUCTURAL CROSS WOULD OF COURSE
REQUIRE THE VERTICAL JOINTS OF DRIFTS
SEE ALSO PLATE NO. 54 AND 55

SEE PLATE NO. 54 FOR
INTERMEDIATE NEEDS
IN DRIFTS



SCALE ONE QUARTER INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT



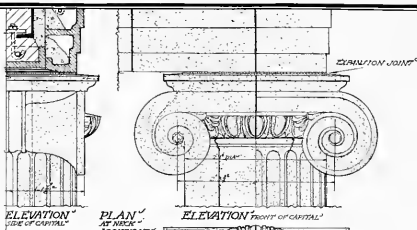
VOLUTE · QUARTER-VOLUTE SIZE DIAGRAM

DIAMETER OF SHAFT AT BASE



COMPASS CENTERS · HALF-VOLUTE SIZE DIAGRAM
FOR LAYING OUT VOLUTE ABOVE

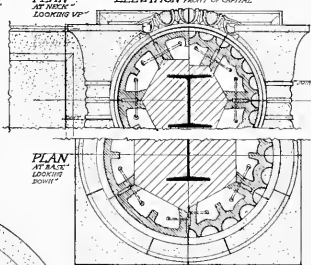
IONIC COLUMN



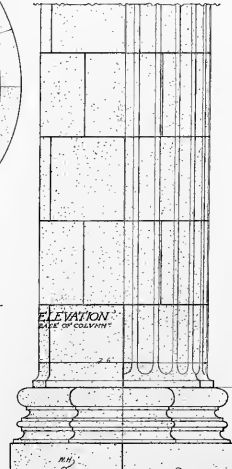
ELEVATION
SIDE OF CAPITAL

PLAN
AT BASE
LOOKING UP

ELEVATION FRONT OF CAPITAL



PLAN
AT BASE
LOOKING DOWN



SCALE THREE-QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

ELEVATION OF CAPITAL
SCALE "THREE-QUARTERS OF AN INCH"
EQUALS ONE FOOT

THE JOINTS IN LARGE CAPITALS MAY BE CONCEALED BY FOLLOWING
THE LINES OF ORNAMENT

DIAGRAM FOR OBTAINING ENTASIS OF SHAFT
LAYOUT ACCORDING TO FIVE JOINTS OF COLUMN
FOR AMERICAN THERE BE ADJUSTED MEASURES
GIVING THE DIAMETERS AT A 10 IS SAID 12

DIAGRAM OF JOINTING AND ENTASIS
SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS FOUR FEET

PLAN THE NECK OF SHAFT
LOOKING UP

PLAN THE BASE OF SHAFT
LOOKING DOWN

CORINTHIAN COLUMN

CHARACTER OF THIS CHARACTER CAN BE MADE WITH
DRAWING IN ONE PIECE UP TO 12 IN DIAMETER AND
WITH HEIGHT UP TO 30 FT. THE SPOT OF SHAFT
WOULD GENERALLY BE COVERED BY THE PAIRER
JOINTING UP COLUMN WITH ADJUSTING IRON
AND APPEARANCE

COLUMN WITH STRUCTURAL CORES WOULD
OF COURSE BE SUBJECT TO THE JOINTING
OF IRONS

SEE PLATE NO. 54 FOR
INTERMEDIATE HERE
IN IRONS

ELEVATION OF BASE
SCALE "THREE-QUARTERS OF AN INCH"
EQUALS ONE FOOT

COLUMN FLYTES^o

SHOWING METHOD OF VERTICAL JOINING THEM
ALLOW OF CONSIDERABLE ADJUSTMENT IN
ALIGNMENT IN ELEVATION AND ALSO
TEND TO CONCEAL JOINTS

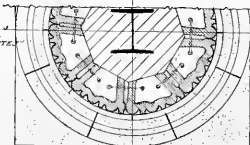
FULL SIZE PLAN

FLYTES NOT EXCESSIVE FLYTES—PLAN A

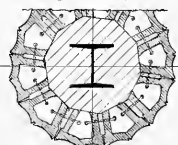
FULL SIZE PLAN

FLYTES NOT EXCESSIVE FLYTES—PLAN B

PLAN A^o
SHADED FLYTES

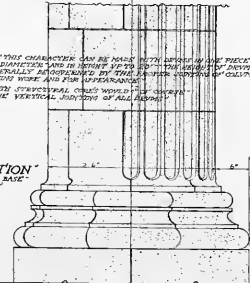


PLAN B^o
NOT EXCESSIVE
FLYTES



CONVEXITY OF THIS CHARACTER CAN BE MADE WITH DEGREE OF THE PIECE
UP TO 12 IN DIAMETER AND IN OTHERS UP TO 12 IN DIAMETER DEVICES
WOULD GENERALLY BE SUBSTITUTED BY THE JOINTS JOINING OF COLUMN
WITH ALLEGED WORK AND FOR APPROPRIATE
COVERING WITH OVERCUTTING CHISEL WORK IN THE SHAFT
REQUIRE THE VERTICAL JOINING OF ALL FLUTES

ELEVATION^o
SHAFT AND BASE
OF PLAN A



C.N.N.

SCALE "THREE-QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"

ELEVATION^o
SHAFT OF
PLAN B



SEE PLATE NO. 57 FOR
INTERMEDIATE HEIGHT IN
BASE

• • • • TERRA COTTA • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION • • • •

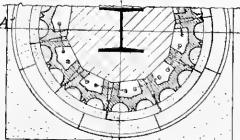
COLUMN FLUTES

SHOWING METHOD OF VERTICAL JOINTING
THAT ALLOWS OF CONSIDERABLE ADJUSTMENT
IN ALIGNING IN SETTING AND ALSO
TENDS TO CONCEAL JOINTS

Full Size Plan - Reduced 1/2 inch = 1 foot

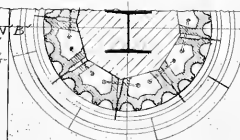
PLAN A

FLUTES
WITH
SQUARE
FILLETS



PLAN B

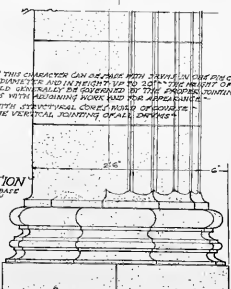
FLUTES
WITH
SERIES
FILLETS



COLUMNS OF THIS CHARACTER CAN BE MADE WITH FLUTES IN ONE PIECE UP TO 18 IN DIAMETER AND IN HEIGHT UP TO 25 FT. THE HEIGHT OF ABOVE MODEL, HOWEVER, BEING LIMITED BY THE POSITION OF JOINTS. COLUMNS WITH ALUISING WORK HAD FOR APPEARANCE REQUIRE THE VERTICAL JOINTING OF ALL JOINTS

ELEVATION

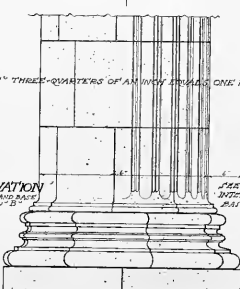
SHAPE AND BASE
OF PLAN A



SCALE - THREE-QUARTERS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

ELEVATION

SHAPE AND BASE
OF PLAN B



SEE PLATE NO. 7 FOR
INTERPRETATION IN
PALETTE

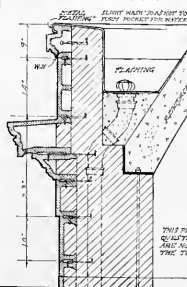
• • • • TERRA COTTA • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION • • • •

PART PLAN OF DOME
ABOVE SKYLIGHT "LOCKING DOWN"

DOME CONSTRUCTION
WITH TERRA COTTA COVERING CORNICE
PARAPET "GUTTER"
SKYLIGHT "ETC"

SCALE "ONE HALF INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT"

SECTION THRO' DOME
ON CENTER LINE "A-A"

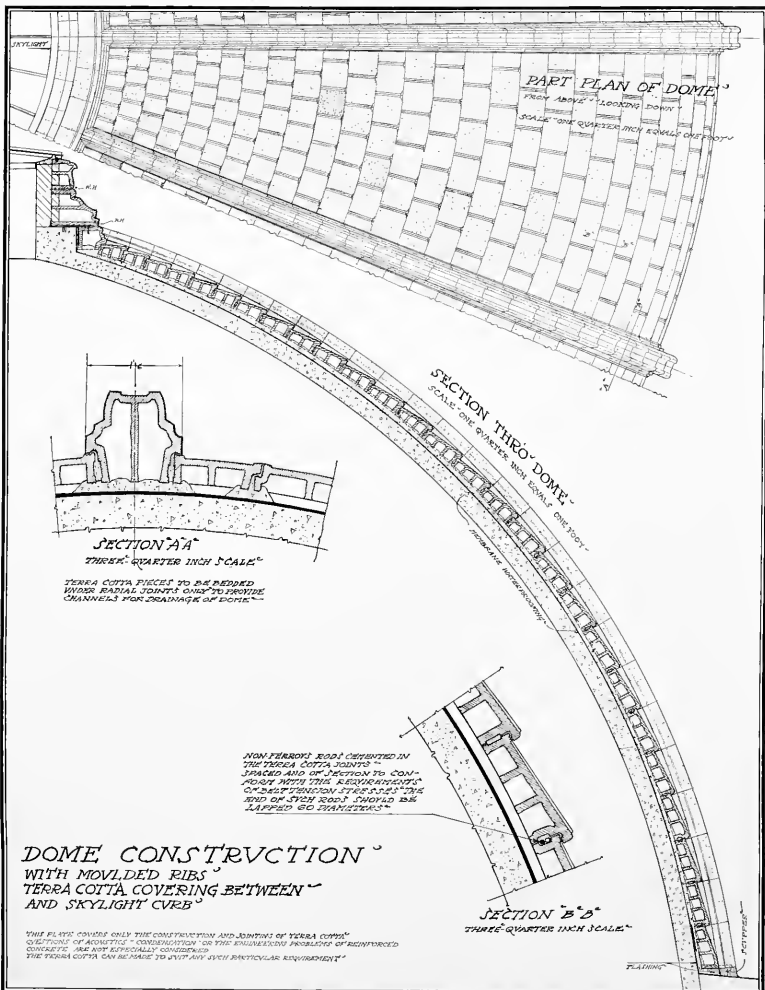


DETAILS OF FLASHING AND DRAINAGE
OF DOME AT LOWER LOWER TERRA COTTA COURSE

THIS PLATE COVERS ONLY THE CONSTRUCTION AND JOINTS OF TERRA COTTA—
QUALITY OF COMPOSITION "CONDENSATION" OR THE ENGINEERING PROBLEMS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE—
AND NOT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERED—
THE TERRA COTTA CAN BE MADE TO SUIT ANY SUCH PARTICULAR REQUIREMENT"

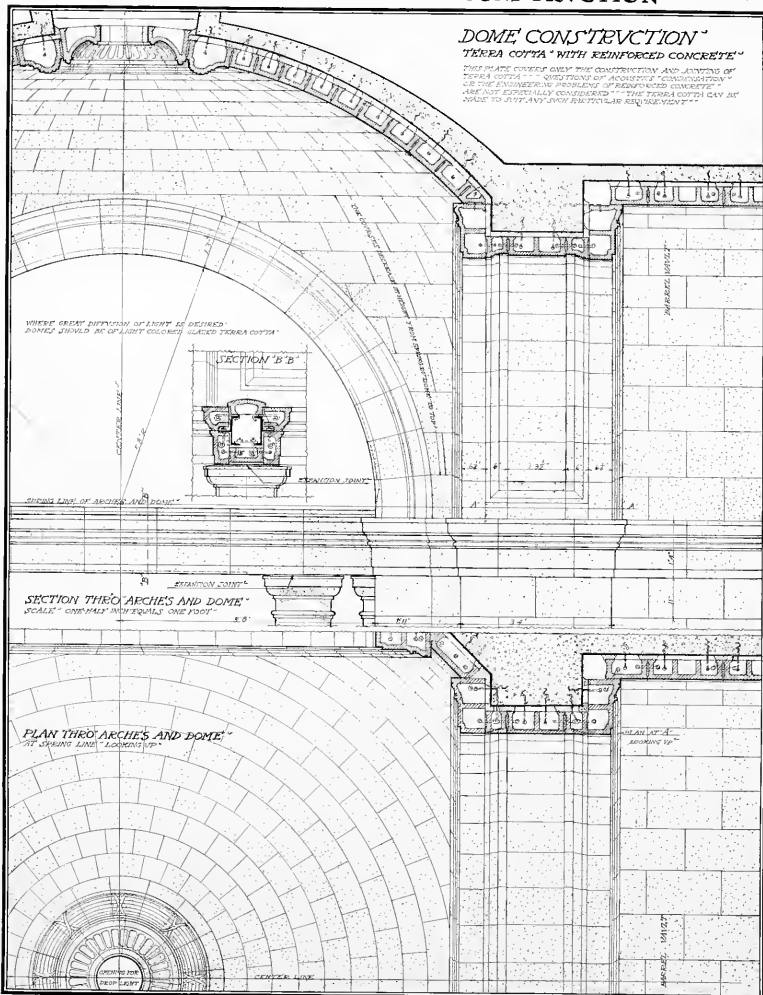
P. 2135

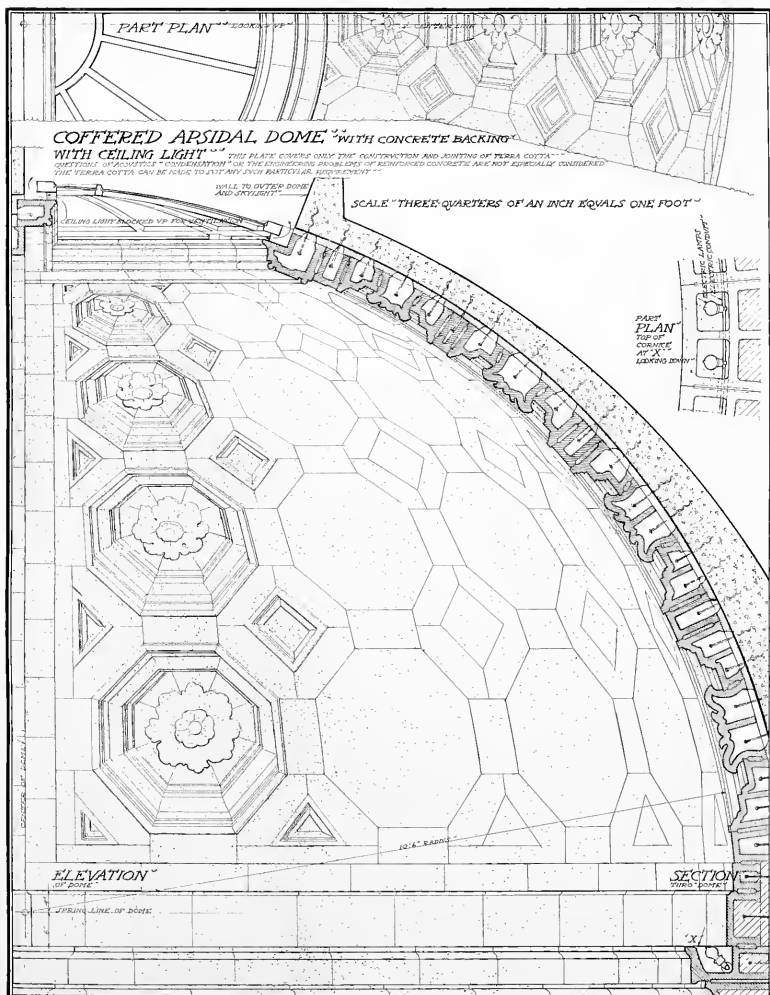
• • • • • TERRA COTTA • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION • • • • •



“DOME CONSTRUCTION”
TERRA COTTA · WITH REINFORCED CONCRETE”

THIS PLATE COVERS ONLY THE CONSTRUCTION AND JOINING OF
 TERRA COTTA · — THE METHOD OF REINFORCED CONSTRUCTION ·
 IS THE ENGINEERING PROBLEM OF REINFORCED CONCRETE ·
 AND NOT ESSENTIALLY CONSIDERED · THE TERRA COTTA CAN BE
 MADE TO FIT ANY ARCH OR RECTANGLE SEE THE NEXT”





• • • • **TERRA COTTA • • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION • • • •**



SCALE: THREE-EIGHTHS OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ TERRA COTTA STANDARD CONSTRUCTION ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

TOWER CONSTRUCTION
WITH CORNICE

CARTOUCHE'S RIBS AND CROWN

SEE PLATE NO. 62 FOR LOWER PORTION OF THIS TOWER

SCALE
THREE-EIGHTHS OF AN INCH
EQUALS ONE FOOT

ALL PIECES OF DOME SHOULD
HAVE CLAMP ARCHES A CROSS
VERTICAL JOINTS

MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING

FLOOR SLABS

PART PLAN
FROM ABOVE
LOOKING DOWN

MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING

3" PIN - NON-FERROUS

NON-FERROUS PIPE

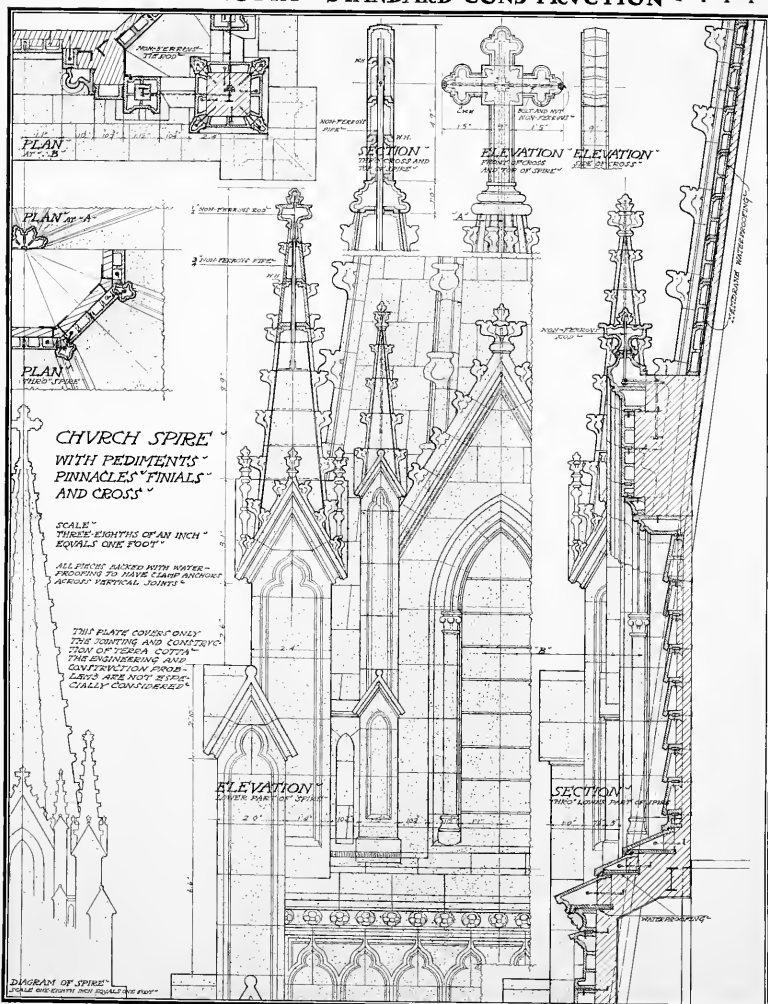
MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING

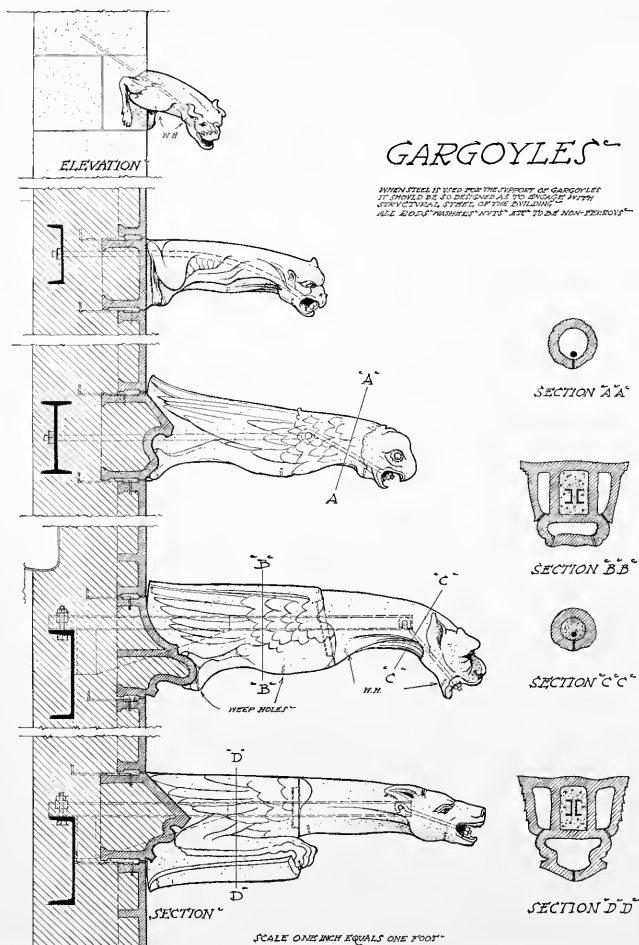
SCUPPER
FLANGED WITH BRICK

ELEVATION
HALF OF TOWER

SECTION
THRU HALF OF TOWER

• • • • • TERRA COTTA • STANDARD CONSTRUCTION • • • • •

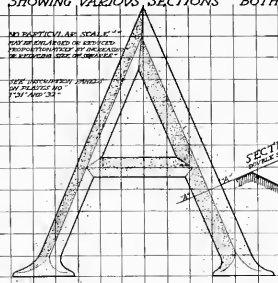




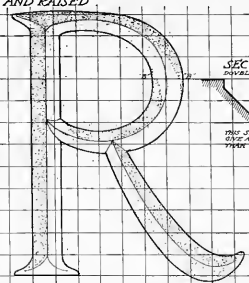
LETTERING
SHOWING VARIOUS SECTIONS "BOTH INCISED AND RAISED"

IDEAL TYPE-CAST SCALE
NOT TO BE USED IN ANY OTHER
PROPORTION OF SIZE BY INCREASE
OR DECREASE OF SIZE OF TYPE

THE PROPORTION OF THE
TYPE IS THE SAME AS
THE PROPORTION OF THE
TYPE

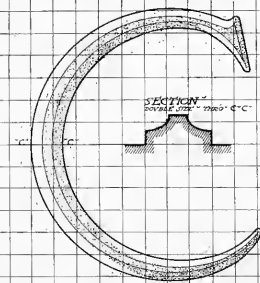


SECTION
DOUBLE STEP THRO' A-A

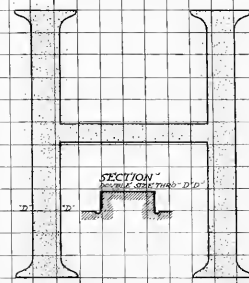


SECTION
DOUBLE STEP THRO' B-B

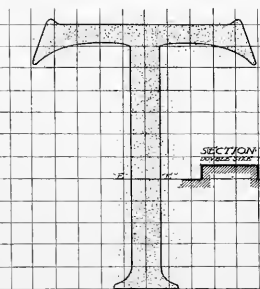
THIS SECTION WILL
GIVE A SHADOW-CAST
TYPE A-A



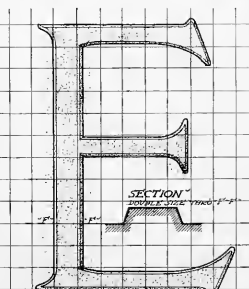
SECTION
DOUBLE STEP THRO' C-C



SECTION
DOUBLE STEP THRO' D-D



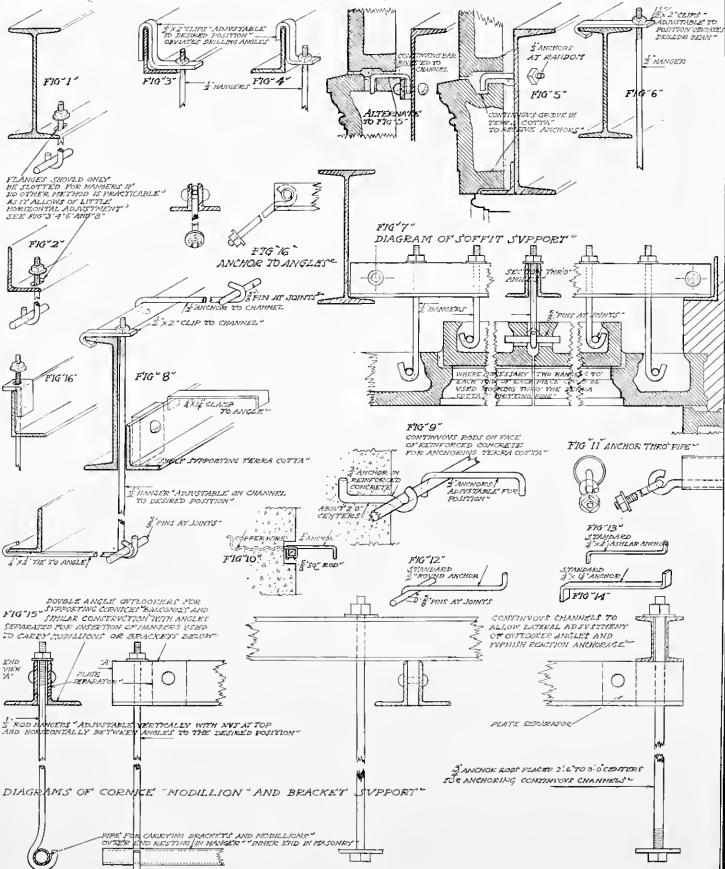
SECTION
DOUBLE STEP THRO' E-E



SECTION
DOUBLE STEP THRO' F-F

DETAILS OF ANCHORS, HANGERS, STRAPS, CLAMPS, ETC.
USED IN SETTING TERRA COTTA

STRUCTURAL STEEL WHEN ERECTED FREQUENTLY VARIES FROM EXACT FIGURED DIMENSIONS "" FOR THIS REASON ALL SUPPORTS FOR TERRA COTTA INCLUDING ANGLES, BOLTS, ANCHORS, ETC., SHOULD BE DESIGNED SO AS TO PERMIT OF EASY ADJUSTMENT TO THE REASONABLE REQUIREMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION WHEN THE MATERIAL IS BEING SET.



Standard Specification
for the
Manufacture, Furnishing and Setting of Terra Cotta
Adopted by NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY

NOTE:—The Architect or Specification Writer will find it convenient to follow the Short Form Specification beginning with Section 63.

The Short Form incorporates all the provisions of the Standard Terra Cotta Specification, but eliminates the necessity of mentioning them in detail.

Reference to the Glossary, Sections 50-62, will supply the surface finish, ceramic finish, and color data necessary to specify surface and color correctly.

The Corollary Clauses, Sections 85, 86, explain the setting option between mason and manufacturer.

Sections 87-91 under Corollary Clauses explain the specifications for flashing, sheet metal, structural steel, structural concrete and rough carpentry. These specifications form a part of the Terra Cotta Specifications, although the materials are supplied and set in place by different contracting parties.

A—GENERAL INFORMATION

*Drawings
and
Schedules*

1. The Terra Cotta manufacturer shall be furnished with all drawings, details and other information necessary for the manufacture of Terra Cotta, including drawings for all classes of work with which the Terra Cotta engages.
2. Wherever Terra Cotta is required to match in contour, color, finish and surface treatment, existing Terra Cotta, as for example in connection with alterations or additions to existing work, the Terra Cotta manufacturer shall be furnished with the required profiles and samples of the original work, and other needed information.
3. The Terra Cotta manufacturer shall, before proceeding with manufacture, submit to the architect for his correction and approval, shop drawings showing jointing and construction of the Terra Cotta and provision made for all flashing and counter flashing. These drawings must conform as nearly as practicable to the architect's drawings, but shall be in accordance with good Terra Cotta structural practice.
4. All pieces of Terra Cotta shall be numbered. The Terra Cotta manufacturer shall provide two copies of the completed scale shop drawings to be used for setting and showing the piece numbering of the Terra Cotta, and the size of the joints to be used for setting the various portions of the work clearly indicated. These drawings shall be designated as the setting drawings.
5. The Terra Cotta manufacturer shall furnish, as promptly as possible, a schedule of all special anchors, hangers, etc., necessary to secure and support the Terra Cotta in a manner approved by the architect.

B—MATERIAL

*Quality
Tests*

6. Note:—In view of the researches now being conducted by the National Bureau of Standards at the instance of the National Terra Cotta Society, it seems inadvisable to attempt, at this time, to write either quality clauses in terms of crushing strengths, densities and elasticity, or specifications for tests. Clauses descriptive of the desirable physical characteristics and of tests to prove compliance of the material with such physical requirements will be prepared as soon as the necessary data are available and inserted in a later edition of this standard specification.

Modeling

7. All ornament shall be artistically modeled by the Terra Cotta manufacturer's staff artists. (Or, models made to Terra Cotta shrinkage scale will be furnished to Terra Cotta manufacturer, without cost to him, securely crated for shipment f. o. b. modelers' studio at).
8. Photographs in duplicate of all ornament shall be submitted to the architect for his approval or correction, or, if he so desires, he may inspect all modeling at the factory. Such approval or inspection by the architect shall be made promptly. No ornamental work shall be burned until modeling has been approved.

*Surface Finish,
Ceramic Finish
and Color*

9. The surface finish, ceramic finish and color of all exposed surfaces of Terra Cotta shall be as indicated by the architect's drawings or as specified. For surface and ceramic treatments, see Glossary of Terms relating to Terra Cotta, which is hereby made a part of this specification.
10. The ceramic finish shall be applied to the Terra Cotta in such a manner as thoroughly to coat the exposed surfaces.

Samples

11. The Terra Cotta manufacturer shall submit samples of the color or colors of the ceramic finish to the architect for his approval, and all Terra Cotta shall conform without marked variation to the sample or samples approved.

C—DESIGN AND STRUCTURE

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| <i>Ends, Walls
and
Partitions</i> | 12. | Walls shall not be less than one inch thick and partitions shall be of such thickness and so spaced as to perform their proper functions with regard to form and structure. Each piece of Terra Cotta shall be provided with the necessary anchor holes and hand holes and shall be so formed as properly to engage the structure. Beds generally shall be not less than 1" deep. |
| <i>Washes, Weep
Holes and Drips</i> | 13. | Projecting courses, cornices and heavy ornamental detail may have washes, drips and weep holes, where shown on the approved shop drawings. |
| <i>Preparation
for Flashing</i> | 14. | Where so shown the washes of all projecting cornices and other exposed horizontal surfaces shall have provision made for flashing. All surfaces where the wash pitches inward toward the structure and stops against superimposed work; all balcony floors, and all gutter grades shall have provision made for flashing. |
| | 15. | Raggles shall be provided to receive gutter linings and flashings when the joints cannot be used for the purpose. Raggles shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep. |
| | 16. | All capping courses, copings and sills except of the "slip" type, shall have stools and lugs at intersections with vertical surfaces. |
| <i>Joints</i> | 17. | All joints shall be straight and true and of an approximate uniform width of $\frac{1}{4}$ ". All Terra Cotta shall be laid out at the factory to test it for uniformity of joint widths and over-all dimensions. Where necessary to secure accurate dimensions and uniform joint widths, the material shall be sized straight and true. |

D—TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND PROTECTION

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| <i>Shipment,
Delivery
and Care</i> | 18. | Unless otherwise specifically agreed, all Terra Cotta shall be furnished by the manufacturer f. o. b. cars factory, with freight allowed to destination. All Terra Cotta shall be carefully packed in hay, straw, excelsior or other suitable material. |
| <i>Replacements</i> | 19. | If any pieces of Terra Cotta are damaged in transit, the manufacturer shall be immediately notified in writing by the setting contractor and proceed with the reworking of the pieces. The responsibility for the cost of such replacements shall be determined by the point of delivery fixed by the contract under which the Terra Cotta is delivered. If the point of delivery is beyond the immediate control of the manufacturer, the setting contractor shall assume responsibility for the necessary proof of damage. |

E—ERECTION

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| <i>Handling</i> | 20. | The setting contractor shall receive the Terra Cotta on arrival at the freight yards and shall transfer it without damage from the cars to the building. When the Terra Cotta manufacturer delivers on trucks at the building the setting contractor shall unload and store the Terra Cotta. Terra Cotta shall be stored under cover, not in contact with the ground, stacked without inflammable packing on wood laths or strips, so as to protect it from injury. |
| <i>Mechanics</i> | 21. | All Terra Cotta shall be set by mechanics experienced in the handling and setting of the material. |
| <i>Cutting and
Fitting at
the Building</i> | 22. | Notice of errors in the manufacture of the Terra Cotta shall be given to the manufacturer immediately upon discovery. Cutting or fitting due to such errors shall be done by the Terra Cotta manufacturer or shall be paid for by him if he fails to do the necessary cutting or fitting promptly upon receipt of notice. |
| | 23. | Other necessary cutting and fitting of the Terra Cotta that may be required at the building, including all fitting around anchors, steel and iron work and reinforced concrete, shall be done by the contractor for setting Terra Cotta. |
| <i>Supporting
Metal Work
and
Anchors</i> | 24. | <i>In Connection with Structural Steel:</i> Beams, channels, angles, T's, plates and fabricated members for supporting Terra Cotta and which are not secured to the structural steel by rivets or short bolts, as shown on the architect's drawings, together with all anchors, hangers, bolts, clips, straps, rods and pins for securing Terra Cotta, shall be furnished and set by the contractor for setting Terra Cotta. |
| | 25. | <i>In Connection with Structural Concrete:</i> The contractor for structural concrete shall furnish and set all supporting metal work imbedded in the concrete and all shelf angles and continuous rods. All such metal work shall conform to the requirements of the setting drawings prepared by the Terra Cotta manufacturer. |
| | 26. | All other loose iron such as clamps, hangers, clips, straps, and pins shall be furnished and set by the Contractor for setting Terra Cotta. |
| | 27. | All anchors, hangers, bolts, clips, straps, rods and pins for securing Terra Cotta shall be of wrought iron or non-corroding soft steel. |
| | 28. | Anchors, hangers, bolts, clips, straps, rods and pins for securing the Terra Cotta, except where otherwise shown or specified, shall be of the following minimum sizes: |

TERRA COTTA · STANDARD CONSTRUCTION ·

29. Anchors:—(a) For ashlar or courses balanced on the wall, shall be $\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{1}{4}"$ or $\frac{3}{8}" \times \frac{5}{8}"$, or No. 6 gauge galvanized wire.
 30. (b) For projecting courses not balanced on the wall, shall be not less than $\frac{5}{8}"$ round or square bars of equal cross section.
 31. Hangers shall be $\frac{5}{8}"$ diameter round bars or other shapes of equal cross section area.
 32. Clips and straps shall be $\frac{3}{8}" \times 2"$.
 33. Pins shall be $\frac{1}{2}"$ diameter round bars.
 34. Continuous rods on concrete wall faces to which Terra Cotta ashlar is clipped, shall be $\frac{5}{8}"$ diameter round bars which shall be secured to the masonry with $\frac{1}{2}"$ diameter round anchors placed not more than 2' 0" on centers.
 35. All steel or iron supporting metal work shall be clean and thoroughly protected with two coats of pure red lead and linseed oil paint, asphaltum applied hot, or other approved protective compound.
- Protection of Supporting Metal Work*
36. Metal work of every description, supporting Terra Cotta, shall be imbedded thoroughly in the masonry backing and when not so imbedded, metal work shall be protected against corrosion by encasing with cement mortar or in cement mortar masonry.
- Mortar*
37. When the back of a Terra Cotta course comes in contact with iron or structural concrete in such manner as to prevent the encasing of supporting iron from the rear, an opening shall be made in the top to admit of the placing of the encasing mortar as required above.
 38. All cement used for setting mortar shall be of a standard brand of Portland cement fulfilling the requirements both physical and chemical of the standard specifications for Portland cement adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials.
 39. All sand used for setting mortar shall be clean, sharp and well graded in size.
 40. All mortar for setting and pointing shall be composed of one volume of Portland cement to three volumes of sand. Hydrated lime, not to exceed 9 pounds to the sack of cement, shall be added.
 41. The sand and cement and lime, if any, shall be thoroughly mixed dry before any water is added. The use of rettempered mortar shall not be permitted.
- Setting*
42. All Terra Cotta shall be set true to a line and carefully laid in a solid bed of mortar. All rebates in bed and cross joints from front to back and top to bottom, shall be filled solid with mortar leaving no voids. Each piece of Terra Cotta shall be tamped into place, excess mortar cut off and struck with a jointer or trowel. All sills, wall copings and other capping courses, shall be set in a thick bed of mortar and well pounded down so that the mortar fills all spaces around bottom of webs of Terra Cotta.
 43. All Terra Cotta projecting courses shall be so set that the arris casting a shadow shall be true to line.
 44. When the Terra Cotta work is of such scope or character that the proper handling and setting of the Terra Cotta require special skill and knowledge, the Terra Cotta manufacturer shall, if required by the contract, furnish a competent Terra Cotta setter to assist in the sorting, selecting and handling of the Terra Cotta, to co-operate with the setting contractor, to assist him when cutting or fitting of the Terra Cotta is necessary, to advise as to interpretation of setting drawings and to help generally in securing rapid, efficient progress during the setting of the Terra Cotta. For such service the setting contractor shall pay such setter full time at his regular wage rate. When the furnishing of such a competent setter involves traveling expenses, the setting contractor shall pay the same and also make an allowance for his board.
 45. When the services of such a competent setter are not required under the contract, the Terra Cotta manufacturer may, at his own option and expense, send such a representative to the work who shall perform the above services, and the setting contractor shall co-operate with and aid and facilitate the performance of such services by such representative.
- Pointing*
46. All joints in Terra Cotta shall be pointed and struck as the setting progresses except in freezing weather. In freezing weather and when re-pointing is necessary, all joints shall be raked or cut out to a depth of $\frac{1}{2}"$ and the pointing mortar driven into the joint and struck with a jointing tool.
 47. All joints in overhanging Terra Cotta, balustrades, parapets and free standing features shall have joints raked out one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, and pointed with an approved elastic cement.
- Protection*
48. All uncompleted walls including Terra Cotta and backing shall be protected by waterproof covering at night and at any time when liable to injury from storms or freezing. (Note:—All other protection required for projecting courses, jambs of openings, etc., is provided for under the work of other trades.)

- Cleaning Down* 49. Upon completion of the work, mason's wedges, shoring, supports and centering and all other false work and protections shall be removed and the Terra Cotta cleaned down. If satisfactory results cannot be obtained by the use of abrasive soap or washing powder, a solution consisting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of muriatic acid to a gallon of water may be used. In the use of acid solutions only wooden pails and fibre brushes shall be employed.

Glossary of Terms Relating to Terra Cotta

- Surface Finish* 50. Surface Finish designates the texture of the surface of the clay body prior to application of Ceramic Finish.
51. It may be:
- (a) *Smooth.*
 - (b) *Tooled or Drone.*
 - (b1) Eight lines to the inch.
 - (b2) Six lines to the inch.
 - (c) *Light irregular drag or combing.*
 - (d) *Heavy irregular drag or combing.*
 - (e) *Special.*
52. A special Surface Finish like "bush-hammered," "pitted," "vermiculated," etc., involves extra expense and, if required, should be clearly specified.
53. *Surface Finish for unglazed surfaces* may be smooth or may be tooled with a light or heavy drag. Flat surfaces of sufficient width may be tooled, while the curved surfaces of mouldings may be left smooth.
- Surface Finish for glazed Ceramic Finish* (whether lustrous or mat) is usually made smooth.
54. *Granite Colors*, if unglazed, may be made smooth or with irregular drag, or pitted. A bush-hammered or special surface involves extra expense, and if required should be clearly specified. If glazed Ceramic Finish is used for Granite Colors the surface treatment is usually smooth.
- Ceramic Finish and Color* 55. Ceramic Finish designates the surface and color applied by the ceramic processes of coating, glazing, burning, etc.
56. (1) *Unglazed Terra Cotta*: Terra Cotta with a Ceramic Finish producing an unglazed finish made in various shades of buff, gray, salmon, red and brown. Most colors thus made are vitreous.
57. (2) *Glazed or Enameled Terra Cotta*: Terra Cotta having an impervious Ceramic Finish of a glassy texture which may be either lustrous or mat (sometimes designated as full or dull glazes or enamels) made in various colors.
58. (3) *Granite Color Terra Cotta*:
- (a) *Unglazed Granite Color*:—A mottled Ceramic Finish similar to unpolished granite.
 - (b) *Glazed or Enameled Granite Color*:—A mottled Ceramic Finish similar to polished granite, made either lustrous or mat.
59. (4) *Polychrome Terra Cotta or Faience*: Terra Cotta having two or more colors on the same piece.
- (a) *Polychrome, unglazed*:—Unglazed Terra Cotta having two or more colors on the same piece.
 - (b) *Polychrome, glazed*:—Glazed Terra Cotta having two or more colors on the same piece.
 - (c) *Polychrome, blended colors*:—Made only in glazed Terra Cotta. If, in polychrome glazed work, the colors are not to be separated by definite lines or contours of ornaments, but are to be blended together by brush treatment, or the like, the term "Polychrome, blended colors" shall be used. The character of work expected should be explicitly described.
- (Note:—For polychrome work always clearly specify the work to be done and the number of colors on a single piece.)
60. (5) *Special*: There are a number of Ceramic Finishes used by individual manufacturers the processes for which are patented or the names copyrighted which are not included in this Glossary.
61. (6) *Semi-Glaze*: An ambiguous term which should never be used.
62. (7) *Fire-Gilding*: A coating of gold glaze, either mat or lustrous, fixed by an additional burning (The area of surface to be gilded should be clearly described.)

Short Form Specification

for

The Manufacture, Furnishing and Setting of Terra Cotta

For Incorporation in the Architect's Specifications

To be used in connection with Standard Specifications and the Standard General
Conditions of the American Institute of Architects.

63. (Note to architect:—The Standard Specification does not state who shall set the Terra Cotta, who shall provide wood centering, scaffolding, hoists, cover boards and protection (except tops of walls against weather). It does not include any cement or concrete work in connection with forming gutter grades and washes on projecting courses and features, or the furnishing or setting of sheet metal flashings and gutter linings. It does not include the furnishing and erection of metal supporting members which are riveted or bolted with short bolts to the structural steel or structural concrete. It requires the architect to show on his drawings the sizes and arrangement of rolled or fabricated structural shapes used for supporting Terra Cotta. (See notes on corollary clauses at end of this specification for the work of other trades to take care of such omissions.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Work Included</p> <p>Work Not Included</p> | <p>64. The general conditions of the American Institute of Architects, Third Edition, shall form a part of this specification and contract and all work shall be subject to the provisions thereof.</p> <p>65. The work included in the contract comprises the manufacture, (and) delivery (and setting) of all Terra Cotta in accordance with the contract drawings and these specifications.</p> <p>66. All (here insert a complete description of work) shall be of Terra Cotta.</p> <p>67. The following items are not included as a part of the contract for furnishing (and setting) Terra Cotta.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Masonry backing. See specifications for (.....).</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The furnishing and erection of metal supporting members which are riveted or bolted with short bolts to the structural steel. See specifications for (.....).</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(c) Cement or concrete grading for gutters, washes, floors, etc. See specifications for (.....).</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(d) Furnishing and setting sheet metal. See specifications for (.....).</p> |
|---|---|

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Surface Finish,
Ceramic Finish
and Color</p> | <p>68. All Terra Cotta work under this contract, except as hereinafter specified, shall be executed in strict conformity with the Standard Specification for the Manufacture, Furnishing and Setting of Terra Cotta, adopted by the National Terra Cotta Society; which Standard Specification is hereby declared and made a part of this specification with the same force and effect as if written herein in full.</p> <p>69. All Terra Cotta (Note:—If several textures or finishes are to be used give location of each) shall be</p> <p>70. (1) <i>Unglazed:</i>
Surface Finish of flat members shall be</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) <i>Smooth.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) <i>Tooled or Drone.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(b1) Eight lines to the inch.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(b2) Six lines to the inch.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(c) <i>Light irregular drag or combing.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(d) <i>Heavy irregular drag or combing.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(e) <i>Special.</i> (Note:—Special surface finishes like "hush-hammered," "pitted," "vermiculated," etc., should be described.)</p> <p>71. The surface finishes of mouldings and curved surfaces generally shall be
(Note:—Unless otherwise specified these surfaces are generally made smooth.)</p> <p>72. (2) <i>Unglazed Granite Colors:</i> Surface finishes of flat members generally shall be (a, b, c, d, e).
The surface finish of mouldings and curved surfaces generally shall be
(Note:—Unless otherwise specified these surfaces are generally made smooth.)</p> <p>73. (3) <i>Lustrous or Full Glazed or Enameled:</i> Surface finish shall be
(Note:—Unless otherwise specified these surfaces are generally made smooth.)</p> <p>74. (4) <i>Mat or Dull Glazed or Enameled:</i> Surface finish shall be (See Note 3).</p> |
|---|---|

75. (5) *Lustrous or Full Glazed or Enameled Granite*: Surface finish shall be (See Note 3).
76. (6) *Mat or Dull Glazed Enameled Granite*: Surface finish shall be (See Note 3).
77. The color of the Terra Cotta generally shall be (.....) as per approved sample or samples.
78. (7) The Terra Cotta comprising (.... described here in detail....) shall be (two, three, four) color polychrome. Colors (....specify where....) shall be blended.
79. (8) The surface finishes of (....specify where....) shall be fire gilded with (mat or lustrous) gold glaze.
(Note:—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, are alternates. If there is no polychrome work or no fire gilding omit sections 7 and 8. Sections a, h, c, d, e, are alternates for surface finish.)
- Delivery* 80. The Terra Cotta manufacturer shall furnish and deliver (f. o. b. cars factory with freight allowed to destination) (on trucks at the site of the building) (and set) all the Terra Cotta as indicated on the drawings or as here described.
- Selling* 81. All Terra Cotta shall be set by the (Terra Cotta manufacturer), (mason....). For such anchors and metal work as are to be furnished by the setting contractor see Standard Specification.
(Note to architect:—If the Terra Cotta manufacturer is to set his material include the following clause in the Terra Cotta specification. See also suggested clauses at end of this specification to take care of these omissions and for incorporation in the specifications for the work of other trades.)
82. "Hoisting service, storage space, setting mortar delivered on the scaffold, outside and inside scaffolds, runways and platforms, water, temporary light and removal of refuse, shall be furnished to the Terra Cotta manufacturer free of charge by the (....mason contractor....)."
(Note to architect:—If the work is of such scope or character that the proper handling and setting requires special skill, the following clause may be inserted: "The Terra Cotta manufacturer shall furnish at the expense of the setting contractor a competent Terra Cotta setter to assist in the sorting, selecting, bundling and setting of the Terra Cotta.")
- Terra Cotta Seller*
- Joints* 83. (The Standard Specification does not require any joints to be rubbed. If rubbed joints are to be required it should be so stated here.)
84. (The Standard Specification requires all joints to be approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. If joints of a different width are desired it should be so stated here.)

Suggestions for Corollary Clauses

85. 1.—If the Terra Cotta is to be set by the Terra Cotta manufacturer, a clause similar in purport to the following should be included in the general requirements relating to masonry or brick work:
86. "Terra Cotta will be furnished and set by the Terra Cotta manufacturer. Hoisting service, storage space, setting mortar delivered on the scaffold, outside and inside scaffolds, runways and platforms, water, temporary light and removal of refuse shall be furnished to the Terra Cotta manufacturer, free of charge, by the (mason contractor)." A provision should also be included to the effect that the (mason contractor) shall construct the brick (concrete) backing for the Terra Cotta and "The backing shall proceed simultaneously with the setting of Terra Cotta. Each piece of Terra Cotta shall be backed up solid with brick and mortar, so as to make a perfect bond and homogeneous mass between wall lines. This backing shall extend beyond the wall line when necessary to structural stability. If concrete is used it shall not be stronger than a 1 to 9 mixture." Also a provision under which the (mason) contractor shall place all concrete or cement grading for gutters, washes and balcony, loggia or other floors.
87. In the case of parapet walls specifications should state that flashing if used shall be carried through the wall, or if flashing be not used the back of the parapet wall shall be damp-proofed and the water-proofing carried through the wall.
88. 2.—In the specifications for sheet metal work there should be included a clause similar in purport to the following:
"The washes on all cornices and other exposed surfaces, where shown or specified, shall be covered with (.....) which shall be turned up against vertical surfaces (cap flashed) and cemented into the raggles provided for the purpose in the Terra Cotta."

89. 3.—Structural Supports.
Under "Structural Steel," a clause similar in purport to the following should be included:
"Beams, channels, angles, T's, plates and fabricated members for supporting Terra Cotta, and which are secured to the structural steel with short bolts or rivets, shall be furnished and erected by the contractor for (structural steel)."
90. Under "Structural Concrete" a clause similar in purport to the following should be included:
"Steel beams, channels, angles, T's, plates, fabricated brackets and outlookers and other members, bolts, rods, wires, anchors, and sleeves for supporting Terra Cotta, which are imbedded in the structural concrete, also shelf angles and continuous rods attached to structural concrete shall be furnished and set by the contractor for structural concrete, in strict accordance with setting drawings prepared by the Terra Cotta manufacturer."
(For information as to the sizes and character of bolts, rods, anchors, etc., see section E paragraphs 24 to 35 inclusive on "Supporting Metal Work and Anchors" of Standard Specification for the Manufacture, Furnishing and Setting of Terra Cotta. Such supports should be clearly shown on the drawings.)
91. 4.—Under "Rough Carpentry" or other suitable division of work, there should be included a clause providing that the contractor shall furnish, set and maintain all centering, cover boards, boxing and protection for Terra Cotta, and remove the same upon completion of the work.

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1927

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